MCQ SERIES
E-BOOK

MLiE 103

Academic Library System

SAKET SHARMA

Suitable for UGC NET JRF/ KVS / NVS
/NCERT/DSSSB/UPPSC/MPPSC LIBRARY
ASSPIRANTS

UNIT 1

Development of Academic Libraries

1. What is the primary purpose of school libraries?
A) To serve as community centers
B) To collect and arrange syllabi-based books and books for general reading
C) To conduct research for teachers
D) To manage administrative tasks
Answer: B) To collect and arrange syllabi-based books and books for general reading

2. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a type of book that school libraries may include?
A) Biographies
B) Fiction
C) Textbooks
D) Adventure books
Answer: C) Textbooks

3. What is one of the main objectives of school libraries?
A) To provide access to digital resources only
B) To cultivate lifelong reading habits
C) To eliminate the need for public libraries
D) To serve only teachers' needs
Answer: B) To cultivate lifelong reading habits

4. In addition to traditional print materials, what other type of resources do school libraries aim to include?
A) Only textbooks
B) Non-print information sources
C) Historical documents
D) None of the above
Answer: B) Non-print information sources

5. Which service is NOT typically offered by school libraries?
A) Storytelling
B) Film shows
C) Public transportation services
D) Book reading clubs
Answer: C) Public transportation services

6. Why are school libraries often referred to as 'media centers'?
A) They focus solely on electronic media.
B) They include multimedia documents in their collections.
C) They are located in media companies.
D) They provide broadcasting services.
Answer: B) They include multimedia documents in their collections.

7. What additional role do school libraries serve in areas without public libraries?
A) They act as administrative offices.
B) They perform the role of public libraries.
C) They only provide books for teachers.
D) They host community meetings.
Answer: B) They perform the role of public libraries.

8. What role do college libraries play in higher education?
A) They serve only as storage for books.
B) They are the primary source for the learning process.
C) They focus solely on administrative tasks.
D) They provide entertainment resources.
Answer: B) They are the primary source for the learning process.

9. What significant development in college libraries occurred in 1965?
A) The establishment of digital libraries
B) The appointment of the Library Committee of the University Grants Commission
C) The introduction of online courses
D) The creation of a national library system
Answer: B) The appointment of the Library Committee of the University Grants Commission

10. According to the UGC Library Committee, which aspect is emphasized for financial support of college libraries?
A) Architectural design of libraries
B) Staff strength and qualifications
C) Marketing strategies for libraries
D) Development of extracurricular activities
Answer: B) Staff strength and qualifications

11. What did the Kothari Commission (National Education Commission 1964-66) recommend regarding college libraries?
A) New colleges should not be started without adequate library provisions.
B) Libraries should only focus on digital

resources.
C) Colleges should prioritize sports facilities over libraries.
D) Library budgets should be reduced.
Answer: A) New colleges should not be started without adequate library provisions.

12. How has the education system changed in the last fifty years regarding college offerings?
A) Colleges now only offer undergraduate courses.
B) Colleges have started offering postgraduate courses in addition to undergraduate courses.
C) Colleges are focusing solely on vocational training.
D) There are fewer colleges being established.
Answer: B) Colleges have started offering postgraduate courses in addition to undergraduate courses.

13. What is one of the roles of college libraries for students?
A) To serve as a cafeteria.
B) To provide information sources and knowledge beyond the curriculum.
C) To offer personal counseling services.
D) To conduct all administrative work for colleges.
Answer: B) To provide information sources and knowledge beyond the curriculum.

14. Why are college libraries considered vital for education programs?
A) They only serve graduate students.
B) They are essential for shaping students' future goals and careers.
C) They primarily focus on community outreach.
D) They have no significant role in education programs.
Answer: B) They are essential for shaping students' future goals and careers.

15. What is one of the main objectives of a college library?
A) To conduct administrative tasks for faculty
B) To support study, teaching, and occasional research
C) To manage sports facilities
D) To organize community events
Answer: B) To support study, teaching, and occasional research

16. According to W.M. Randall and F.L. Goodrich, what function does a college library perform for students?
A) It provides only digital resources.
B) It makes available books and reading material relevant to the courses offered.
C) It focuses solely on research material.
D) It limits access to reading materials.
Answer: B) It makes available books and reading material relevant to the courses offered.

17. What does the college library provide to assist faculty members?
A) Only recreational materials
B) Books and documents required for instructional course preparation
C) Administrative support
D) Sports equipment
Answer: B) Books and documents required for instructional course preparation

18. How do college libraries help in the pursuit of higher studies?
A) By offering leisure reading only
B) By providing relevant literature and information on the subject
C) By focusing on administrative training
D) By limiting access to research resources
Answer: B) By providing relevant literature and information on the subject

19. What distinguishes the functions of a college library from those of a university library, according to Sahai?
A) College libraries focus on digital resources.
B) College libraries emphasize undergraduate and postgraduate education, while university libraries also cater to research needs.
C) University libraries do not provide reference materials.
D) College libraries serve only local students.
Answer: B) College libraries emphasize undergraduate and postgraduate education, while university libraries also cater to research needs.

20. Which of the following is NOT a primary function of a college library?
A) Assisting the institution in fulfilling educational objectives
B) Providing access to a wide range of multimedia

sources
C) Managing the institution's finances
D) Offering a good collection of reference books and journals
Answer: C) Managing the institution's finances

21. What is the purpose of the Book Bank scheme in college libraries?
A) To provide leisure reading options
B) To maintain separate collections for students' use
C) To limit access to textbooks
D) To only provide digital materials
Answer: B) To maintain separate collections for students' use

22. What type of information resources should college libraries include?
A) Only the latest novels
B) Standard reference books and competitive examination books
C) Only textbooks
D) Exclusively electronic resources
Answer: B) Standard reference books and competitive examination books

23. What is one of the main sources of income for college libraries?
A) Donations from students
B) State Government grants
C) Selling textbooks
D) Membership fees
Answer: B) State Government grants

24. According to the Kothari Commission's recommendation, what percentage of the education budget should ideally be spent on college libraries?
A) 5%
B) 2%
C) 6.5% to 10%
D) 1%
Answer: C) 6.5% to 10%

25. What has been the actual percentage spent on college libraries ?
A) 6.5%
B) 10%
C) 2%
D) 5%
Answer: C) 2%

26. What staffing level is recommended for a large college library with an annual book fund of not less than Rs. 20,000?
A) Librarian in grade 1
B) Librarian in grade 2
C) Librarian in grade 3
D) Librarian in grade 4
Answer: B) Librarian in grade 2

27. How long is it desirable for a college library to remain open for optimum use?
A) 6 hours
B) 8 hours
C) 10 hours
D) 12 hours
Answer: D) 12 hours

28. What type of service is included among the offerings of college libraries to students and faculty?
A) Entertainment services
B) Career guidance
C) Sports activities
D) Food services
Answer: B) Career guidance

29. Which of the following is a critical aspect of library maintenance ?
A) Purchasing new furniture
B) Annual maintenance for pest control
C) Organizing events
D) Increasing membership fees
Answer: B) Annual maintenance for pest control

30. Why is it important for college libraries to have proper lighting and ventilation?
A) To enhance the aesthetic appeal
B) To provide a pleasant reading environment
C) To reduce operating costs
D) To make it easier for staff to manage
Answer: B) To provide a pleasant reading environment

31. What is one of the services provided by college libraries related to information literacy?
A) Financial counseling
B) User orientation and education
C) Sports coaching
D) Personal training
Answer: B) User orientation and education

32. What is one of the key functions of a university as ?
A) Hosting sports events
B) Creation of new knowledge through research
C) Providing financial aid
D) Organizing cultural festivals
Answer: B) Creation of new knowledge through research

33. How is a university described in relation to its components?
A) Scholars and teachers are the heart, students are the body
B) Scholars and teachers are the head, students are the body
C) Students are the heart, faculty are the body
D) Students and faculty are equal parts of the university
Answer: B) Scholars and teachers are the head, students are the body

34. According to the Radhakrishnan Commission, what role does the library play in university work?
A) It is primarily for recreational reading.
B) It is the heart of all university work, especially research.
C) It is secondary to classroom learning.
D) It is only necessary for vocational training.
Answer: B) It is the heart of all university work, especially research.

35. What did the Kothari Commission emphasize regarding university libraries?
A) Libraries are not essential to the university's success.
B) Libraries should only serve as storage for books.
C) No university or department should be set up without considering its library needs.
D) Libraries should focus on providing digital resources only.
Answer: C) No university or department should be set up without considering its library needs.

36. What has been the trend in the number of universities in India since independence?
A) The number has decreased.
B) The number has remained constant.
C) The number has increased to above 300.
D) The number has not changed significantly.
Answer: C) The number has increased to above 300.

37. What aspect of university libraries is crucial for their growth and development?
A) Increased funding for sports programs
B) The development of educational and research programs of the university
C) The number of recreational facilities available
D) The aesthetic design of the library building
Answer: B) The development of educational and research programs of the university

38. What historical roots does the modern university system in India have?
A) Only British colonial education systems
B) Ancient and medieval centers of learning like gurukuls and viswavidyalayas
C) Western models exclusively
D) Modern private education systems
Answer: B) Ancient and medieval centers of learning like gurukuls and viswavidyalayas

39. Which of the following was established in India in 1857?
A) The first library
B) Three universities at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras
C) The Kothari Commission
D) The Radhakrishnan Commission
Answer: B) Three universities at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras

40. What is the primary purpose of a university library ?
A) To serve as a social gathering place
B) To support the objectives and programs of the university
C) To sell textbooks and supplies
D) To provide only digital resources
Answer: B) To support the objectives and programs of the university

41. What is the primary goal of a university library ?
A) To maintain silence
B) To fulfill the objectives of its parent university
C) To host social events
D) To sell educational materials
Answer: B) To fulfill the objectives of its parent university

42. Which of the following is NOT listed as an objective of a university?
A) Seek and cultivate new knowledge
B) Provide financial support to students
C) Strive for equality and social justice
D) Guide research workers and disseminate research results
Answer: B) Provide financial support to students

43. What are the three important functions served by the university as?
A) Instructional, recreational, and social
B) Instructional, research, and extension activities
C) Research, publication, and funding
D) Teaching, networking, and support
Answer: B) Instructional, research, and extension activities

44. According to Wilson and Tauber, which function involves the preservation of knowledge and ideas?
A) Teaching
B) Research
C) Conservation
D) Extension and service
Answer: C) Conservation

45. What does the university aim to promote to reduce social and cultural differences?
A) Competition among students
B) Diffusion of education
C) Financial aid programs
D) Social gatherings
Answer: B) Diffusion of education

46. In which areas does the university library guide research workers?
A) Only in science and technology
B) In all areas of the universe of knowledge
C) Only in humanities and arts
D) In administrative tasks
Answer: B) In all areas of the universe of knowledge

47. What is one of the roles of a university in relation to its impact on society?
A) To isolate knowledge from the public
B) To provide intellectual managerial leadership
C) To encourage academic elitism
D) To focus solely on vocational training
Answer: B) To provide intellectual managerial leadership

48. Which of the following is an important aspect of university education?
A) Exclusivity in learning
B) Pursuit of excellence in knowledge
C) Focus on practical skills only
D) Limiting access to educational resources
Answer: B) Pursuit of excellence in knowledge

49. How many functions did Wilson and Tauber describe for a university?
A) Three
B) Five
C) Six
D) Seven
Answer: C) Six

50. Which function of a university relates to the sharing of knowledge through published works?
A) Conservation
B) Teaching
C) Publication
D) Extension and service
Answer: C) Publication

51. What was one of the key recommendations of the Kothari Commission regarding university libraries?
A) To focus solely on recreational reading
B) To provide resources necessary for research
C) To limit access to certain types of books
D) To replace printed materials with digital formats
Answer: B) To provide resources necessary for research

52. According to Malcolm S. Adiseshaiah, what is the library considered in the context of education?
A) A place for social events
B) The fountain source of all learning
C) A backup for digital resources
D) A minor aspect of higher education
Answer: B) The fountain source of all learning

53. What did Paul Buck emphasize as essential for maintaining free access to ideas in universities?
A) Quality faculty
B) Quality library

C) Advanced technology
D) Formal instructional programs
Answer: B) Quality library

54. How did Paul Buck classify the functions of a university library?
A) Staff training, funding, and outreach
B) Resources, retrieval of information, coordination, and staff capability
C) Acquisition, processing, and digital management
D) Research, teaching, and public service
Answer: B) Resources, retrieval of information, coordination, and staff capability

55. Which function of university libraries includes building up collections?
A) Control
B) Archive
C) Service
D) Research and development
Answer: B) Archive

56. What has significantly impacted the spread of knowledge in the 21st century?
A) The rise of printed books
B) The development of computer technology and space communication
C) The decline of academic institutions
D) The use of traditional teaching methods
Answer: B) The development of computer technology and space communication

57. What term describes the current environment of information and knowledge ?
A) Knowledge scarcity
B) Knowledge explosion
C) Knowledge stagnation
D) Knowledge isolation
Answer: B) Knowledge explosion

58. What do libraries increasingly become in the modern context?
A) Isolated institutions
B) Partners of various networks for mutual benefit
C) Sole providers of printed materials
D) Barriers to information access
Answer: B) Partners of various networks for mutual benefit

59. What is the main purpose of university libraries ?
A) To limit access to research
B) To expand knowledge for truth and standards of excellence
C) To replace traditional learning methods
D) To provide entertainment resources
Answer: B) To expand knowledge for truth and standards of excellence

60. According to Srivastava and Verma, what does the library serve?
A) Adult entertainment
B) Adult scholarship
C) Adult education in basic skills
D) Adult community service
Answer: B) Adult scholarship

61. What is the main reason for the changing functions of academic libraries?
A) To reduce costs
B) To adapt to the ever-changing information environment
C) To limit access to resources
D) To focus solely on traditional methods
Answer: B) To adapt to the ever-changing information environment

62. How has the application of IT in university libraries progressed ?
A) It has seen no significant change
B) It has been slow in pace compared to school libraries
C) It has made steady progress with support from INFLIBNET
D) It has been entirely replaced by traditional methods
Answer: C) It has made steady progress with support from INFLIBNET

63. What new function of university libraries is regarding internet access?
A) Providing free printing services
B) Providing internet facility to access global information
C) Limiting internet access to faculty only
D) Offering internet courses
Answer: B) Providing internet facility to access global information

64. What role do library websites play ?
A) They serve as entertainment platforms
B) They create barriers to information access
C) They help maintain communication with users
D) They are used for advertising library events

only
Answer: C) They help maintain communication with users

65. What does OPAC stand for in the context of library services?
A) Online Public Access Catalog
B) Open Public Archive Collection
C) Operational Public Access Collection
D) Online Private Archive Catalog
Answer: A) Online Public Access Catalog

66. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a new function of university libraries?
A) Maintaining an OPAC
B) Organizing cultural events
C) Establishing e-journal consortia
D) Digitizing manuscripts and rare documents
Answer: B) Organizing cultural events

67. What is one of the advantages of university libraries providing a fast and efficient information highway?
A) It limits information access to certain users
B) It helps users obtain new information and solutions to their problems
C) It focuses solely on local information
D) It reduces the need for library staff
Answer: B) It helps users obtain new information and solutions to their problems

68. , what is crucial for the efficient performance of library functions?
A) Maintaining a large physical space
B) Coordination of various components
C) Focusing only on printed materials
D) Reducing technology use
Answer: B) Coordination of various components

69. What aspect of library resources is regarding electronic collections?
A) They should be entirely paper-based
B) They should include CD-ROM collections and in-house databases
C) They should limit access to local users only
D) They should prioritize physical books over digital formats
Answer: B) They should include CD-ROM collections and in-house databases

70. What is the overall impact of technology on university libraries?
A) It has made libraries less relevant
B) It has added technology-based functions and improved user engagement
C) It has simplified library operations to a single function
D) It has focused libraries solely on traditional print collections
Answer: B) It has added technology-based functions and improved user engagement

71. Why is finance considered important for the effective functioning of libraries?
A) It allows libraries to generate profit
B) It directly relates to the library's efficient performance
C) It is not important for library operations
D) It only affects the purchase of physical books
Answer: B) It directly relates to the library's efficient performance

72. What are university libraries primarily dependent on for funding?
A) Sales from library merchandise
B) Donations from alumni
C) Financial grants from governments
D) Membership fees from students
Answer: C) Financial grants from governments

73. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a source of funding for university libraries?
A) Grants from UGC
B) Subscription fees
C) Revenue from selling library services
D) Endowments and donations
Answer: C) Revenue from selling library services

74. What additional financial support do university libraries receive aside from regular grants?
A) Interest from savings accounts
B) Ad hoc grants from organizations
C) Profit-sharing from university events
D) Fees from inter-library loans
Answer: B) Ad hoc grants from organizations

75. Who assists in the formulation of library policies and preparation of the annual budget?
A) Library patrons
B) University Library Committee
C) External auditors

D) State government officials
Answer: B) University Library Committee

76. What is essential for the effective functioning of a university library's staff?
A) Adequate funding only
B) Professional training and qualifications
C) Experience in unrelated fields
D) Minimal staffing requirements
Answer: B) Professional training and qualifications

77. , what qualifications must professional library staff possess?
A) A bachelor's degree in any field
B) A postgraduate degree in a subject and in Library and Information Science
C) Only a diploma in Library Science
D) A degree in Information Technology
Answer: B) A postgraduate degree in a subject and in Library and Information Science

78. How does the UGC influence the staffing of university libraries?
A) By regulating only the library's budget
B) By prescribing nomenclature, qualifications, and salary structure
C) By appointing library staff directly
D) By providing grants to hire unqualified staff
Answer: B) By prescribing nomenclature, qualifications, and salary structure

79. What status do professional staff of a university library hold compared to university teaching staff?
A) Lower status and salary
B) No comparison to teaching staff
C) Equivalent status and salary
D) Higher status than teaching staff
Answer: C) Equivalent status and salary

80. What is indicated about the nomenclature of library staff?
A) It has remained unchanged over time
B) It has changed due to the evolving information environment
C) It is irrelevant to the library's functioning
D) It is only determined by university administration
Answer: B) It has changed due to the evolving information environment

81. How do the services of university libraries vary?
A) They are uniform across all universities
B) They vary due to curricular programs, research activities, and local user needs
C) They only change based on available funding
D) They depend solely on the library's building size
Answer: B) They vary due to curricular programs, research activities, and local user needs

82. What traditional services do university libraries typically offer?
A) Online shopping and e-commerce
B) Reference, current awareness, and lending services
C) Social media management
D) Digital marketing services
Answer: B) Reference, current awareness, and lending services

83. Which of the following is NOT listed as a new service that university librarians are developing skills for?
A) User education and information literacy
B) Internet access and assistance in website searching
C) Audio and video production
D) Access to e-journals through e-journal consortia
Answer: C) Audio and video production

84. What is the primary goal of e-consortia ?
A) To create standalone library systems
B) To share resources through collaboration within member libraries
C) To eliminate traditional library services
D) To focus solely on digital book sales
Answer: B) To share resources through collaboration within member libraries

85. What significant support did the UGC provide during the 1960s and 1970s?
A) Funding for digital library systems
B) Support for the development of university and college library buildings
C) Grants for library staffing
D) Equipment for e-learning technologies
Answer: B) Support for the development of university and college library buildings

86. Why is there a need to redesign and expand library buildings?
A) To accommodate more furniture
B) Due to accelerated growth in collections, users, and emerging information technologies
C) To create more storage for printed materials only
D) Because libraries are closing down
Answer: B) Due to accelerated growth in collections, users, and emerging information technologies

87. What has replaced public access catalogue cabinets in university libraries?
A) Paper catalogues
B) Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC)
C) Mobile applications
D) Microfiche readers
Answer: B) Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC)

88. What is essential for the proper functioning of the present-day university library system?
A) Fewer computers and communication links
B) More computers and communication links, along with proper maintenance
C) Only physical books and journals
D) Reducing the number of staff members
Answer: B) More computers and communication links, along with proper maintenance

89. How do university libraries maintain their collections?
A) By only storing new books
B) By weeding out worn, mutilated, and unused documents
C) By only digitizing rare books
D) By focusing exclusively on digital collections
Answer: B) By weeding out worn, mutilated, and unused documents

90. What technique is mentioned for preserving printed documents in libraries?
A) Digital duplication
B) Pest control methods
C) Plastic wrapping
D) Temperature regulation
Answer: B) Pest control methods

UNIT 2

ROLE· OF UGC AND OTHER BODIES IN PROMOTING LIBRARIES IN UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING

91. What prompted the establishment of universities in Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras in 1857?
A) The need for more vocational training centers
B) The requirements of a growing European and Anglo-Indian population and demand for liberal education by Indians
C) The influence of ancient Indian education systems
D) A decline in literacy rates among Indians
Answer: B) The requirements of a growing European and Anglo-Indian population and demand for liberal education by Indians

92. What was the primary role of the universities established in 1857?
A) To provide hands-on vocational training
B) To act as examining bodies for the award of degrees
C) To conduct research and teach
D) To manage libraries and archives
Answer: B) To act as examining bodies for the award of degrees

93. How long was the time gap between the establishment of the universities and their libraries?
A) 1 to 5 years
B) 6 to 10 years
C) 16 to 50 years
D) No gap; libraries were established simultaneously
Answer: C) 16 to 50 years

94. Which two universities were established before the close of the nineteenth century without libraries?
A) Calcutta and Madras
B) Bombay and Allahabad
C) Punjab and Allahabad

D) Calcutta and Punjab
Answer: C) Punjab and Allahabad

95. During which years were eight new universities established in India with library facilities?
A) 1800 to 1810
B) 1919 to 1930
C) 1870 to 1880
D) 1900 to 1910
Answer: B) 1919 to 1930

96. What was the source of inspiration for the administrative set-up of libraries in the newly established universities?
A) Ancient Indian educational traditions
B) Local community libraries
C) Libraries of British and American universities
D) Indian temple libraries
Answer: C) Libraries of British and American universities

97. What primarily contributed to the development of university libraries established in the 19th century?
A) Government funding
B) Loans from financial institutions
C) Donations from philanthropists
D) Student fees
Answer: C) Donations from philanthropists

98. How much did Prem Chand Roychand donate for the library building of Bombay University?
A) Rs. 5,000
B) Rs. 25,619
C) Rs. 2 lakhs
D) Rs. 10,000
Answer: C) Rs. 2 lakhs

99. When was the library building of Bombay University occupied?
A) 1874
B) 1878
C) 1880
D) 1873
Answer: C) 1880

100. In what year did Calcutta University Library begin its operations?
A) 1869
B) 1873
C) 1880
D) 1907
Answer: B) 1873

101. How much did William Griffith donate for the establishment of the Madras University Library?
A) Rs. 2 lakhs
B) Rs. 5,000
C) Rs. 25,619
D) Rs. 10,000
Answer: C) Rs. 25,619

102. According to Sir Thomas Raleigh's 1902 report, which university library was described as entirely neglected?
A) Calcutta University Library
B) Bombay University Library
C) Madras University Library
D) Allahabad University Library
Answer: C) Madras University Library

103. What was the general perception of the importance of libraries in Punjab and Allahabad for university development?
A) Libraries were essential for university development
B) Libraries were considered less important
C) Libraries were prioritized over teaching facilities
D) Libraries were seen as a financial burden
Answer: B) Libraries were considered less important

104. Which university did NOT have a library according to Sir Thomas Raleigh's report?
A) Madras University
B) Bombay University
C) Calcutta University
D) Allahabad University
Answer: D) Allahabad University

105. What year was the Indian Universities Act passed to ensure well-equipped libraries?
A) 1900
B) 1904
C) 1910
D) 1915
Answer: B) 1904

106. Which commission criticized the conditions of university libraries after independence?
A) University Grants Commission

B) Indian Universities Commission
C) University Education Commission
D) Library Advisory Committee
Answer: C) University Education Commission

107. In what year was the University Education Commission established under the Chairmanship of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan?
A) 1947
B) 1948
C) 1949
D) 1950
Answer: B) 1948

108. What percentage of the total budget did the University Education Commission recommend for library funding?
A) 4.5%
B) 5.0%
C) 6.25%
D) 7.5%
Answer: C) 6.25%

109. How much annual grant per student did the University Education Commission recommend for libraries?
A) Rs. 20
B) Rs. 30
C) Rs. 40
D) Rs. 50
Answer: C) Rs. 40

110. How often did the Commission recommend a special non-recurring grant to strengthen library collections?
A) Every two years
B) Every three years
C) Once a year
D) Once every five years
Answer: D) Once every five years

111. What was described as the heart of the university by the University Education Commission?
A) The administration
B) The classroom
C) The library
D) The faculty
Answer: C) The library

112. Did the University Education Commission suggest concrete measures to promote libraries as the nerve-center of a university?
A) Yes
B) No
Answer: B) No

113. In what year did India gain independence?
A) 1945
B) 1947
C) 1950
D) 1952
Answer: B) 1947

114. When was the University Grants Commission (UGC) established in India?
A) December 1950
B) December 1953
C) December 1956
D) December 1960
Answer: B) December 1953

115. In which month and year did the UGC become a statutory body by an Act of Parliament?
A) August 1956
B) September 1956
C) November 1956
D) December 1956
Answer: C) November 1956

116. When was the University Grants Committee (UGC) of Great Britain established?
A) July 1918
B) July 1919
C) July 1920
D) July 1925
Answer: B) July 1919

117. The UGC in India was modeled after which country's commission?
A) United States
B) Canada
C) Great Britain
D) Australia
Answer: C) Great Britain

118. What was one of the main aims of the Indian government after independence?
A) Total literacy
B) Economic growth
C) Cultural preservation
D) Agricultural development
Answer: A) Total literacy

119. What does the UGC primarily aim to maintain in India?
A) Standard of primary education
B) Standard of secondary education
C) Standard of higher education
D) Standard of technical education
Answer: C) Standard of higher education

120. How does the UGC function since its inception?
A) As a regulatory body
B) As an autonomous advisory organization
C) As a funding agency only
D) As a teaching institution
Answer: B) As an autonomous advisory organization

121. What is the primary responsibility of the University Grants Commission (UGC) in India?
A) To conduct university examinations
B) To formulate and direct policies and programs of higher education
C) To manage school education
D) To establish new universities
Answer: B) To formulate and direct policies and programs of higher education

122. Which types of institutions does the UGC provide maintenance grants to?
A) Private universities only
B) Central Universities, Deemed to be Universities, and selected colleges
C) Only State Universities
D) Only colleges affiliated with Delhi University
Answer: B) Central Universities, Deemed to be Universities, and selected colleges

123. How many Deemed to be Universities receive maintenance grants from the UGC?
A) 10
B) 12
C) 15
D) 20
Answer: B) 12

124. Which university system is mentioned as receiving financial support from the UGC?
A) University of Mumbai
B) Delhi University
C) University of Calcutta
D) Banaras Hindu University
Answer: B) Delhi University and D) Banaras Hindu University

125. In addition to maintenance grants, what other type of grant does the UGC provide?
A) Research grant
B) Plan grant
C) Endowment grant
D) Scholarships
Answer: B) Plan grant

126. What kind of support does the UGC provide to eligible State Universities?
A) Only loans
B) Financial support by supplementing state grants
C) No support
D) Infrastructure development grants
Answer: B) Financial support by supplementing state grants

127. What has been a major concern of the Government of India since independence?
A) Infrastructure development
B) Economic growth
C) Education
D) National security
Answer: C) Education

128. Which body was established to assist the Government in discharging its constitutional responsibility regarding education?
A) The Ministry of Education
B) The University Grants Commission (UGC)
C) The National Council for Teacher Education
D) The All India Council for Technical Education
Answer: B) The University Grants Commission (UGC)

129. What role has the UGC played in relation to university libraries?
A) It has closed down many university libraries
B) It has significantly improved university libraries
C) It has managed all university libraries directly
D) It has provided no support to university libraries
Answer: B) It has significantly improved university libraries

130. In which year was the Library Committee appointed?
A) 1955

B) 1957
C) 1961
D) 1964
Answer: B) 1957

131. What was the focus of the Review Committee on Library Science?
A) To increase student enrollment
B) To enhance library science education and practices
C) To close down underperforming libraries
D) To implement technology in schools
Answer: B) To enhance library science education and practices

132. Which committee is associated with the establishment of a national network system for universities/libraries?
A) Mehrotra Committee
B) Review Committee on Library Science
C) Curriculum Development Committee on Library and Information Science
D) Committee on National Network System for Universities/Libraries (INFLIBNET)
Answer: D) Committee on National Network System for Universities/Libraries (INFLIBNET)

133. What was the time period for the Education Commission?
A) 1960-62
B) 1964-66
C) 1966-68
D) 1968-70
Answer: B) 1964-66

134. What did the Curriculum Development Committee on Library and Information Science focus on?
A) Library architecture
B) Development of library curricula and standards
C) Reducing library staff
D) Merging libraries
Answer: B) Development of library curricula and standards

135. What analogy did Dr. C.D. Deshmukh use to describe the university?
A) A machine
B) A human body
C) A community
D) A business
Answer: B) A human body

136. What was the initial grant amount provided by the UGC for college and university libraries?
A) Rs. 50,000
B) Rs. 75,000
C) Rs. 1,00,000
D) Rs. 2,00,000
Answer: C) Rs. 1,00,000

137. Who chaired the Library Committee appointed by the UGC in 1957?
A) Dr. C.D. Deshmukh
B) Professor S. Bashiruddin
C) Dr. S.R. Ranganathan
D) K.S. Hingwe
Answer: C) Dr. S.R. Ranganathan

138. What is the popular name for the Library Committee formed in 1957?
A) Deshmukh Committee
B) Ranganathan Committee
C) Bashiruddin Committee
D) Keshavan Committee
Answer: B) Ranganathan Committee

139. What did the Library Committee find regarding university libraries in their survey?
A) They were well-funded and equipped
B) They had poor facilities, services, and budgets
C) They were fully digitized
D) They had excellent inter-library loan systems
Answer: B) They had poor facilities, services, and budgets

140. In which year did the Library Committee conduct a seminar on "Workflow in University and College Libraries"?
A) 1957
B) 1958
C) 1959
D) 1960
Answer: C) 1959

141. What was one of the key recommendations made by the Library Committee in its 1959 report?
A) Closing underperforming libraries
B) Introducing a reading competition
C) Calculating library grants based on student numbers

D) Merging college and university libraries
Answer: C) Calculating library grants based on student numbers

142. What formula did the Committee suggest for calculating library grants?
A) Rs. 10.00 per student and Rs. 150.00 per research scholar
B) Rs. 20.00 per student and Rs. 250.00 per research scholar
C) Rs. 15.00 per student and Rs. 200.00 per research scholar
D) Rs. 25.00 per student and Rs. 300.00 per research scholar
Answer: C) Rs. 15.00 per student and Rs. 200.00 per research scholar

143. What did the Committee recommend for new universities or departments regarding library funding?
A) No special grants should be provided
B) A special grant should be provided to start a library
C) They should use existing library resources
D) They should seek funding from private donors
Answer: B) A special grant should be provided to start a library

Key points from the provided data about the Library Committee established in 1957:

Aspect	Details
Establishment	Formed by the UGC in 1957.
Chairman	Dr. S.R. Ranganathan.
Members	Professor S. Bashiruddin, K.S. Hingwe, B.S. Keshavan, S. Parthasarathy.
Context	Established after UGC's formation in 1956 to improve university and college libraries.
Initial Grant	Rs. 1,00,000 for college and university libraries.
Purpose	Develop higher education institutions and strengthen library facilities.
Survey Findings	Poor facilities, services, and budgets in university libraries.
Seminar Conducted	"Work Flow in University and College Libraries" held in Delhi from March 4-7, 1959, to discuss survey findings.
Key Recommendations	- Library grant calculations: Rs. 15 per student, Rs. 200 per research scholar. - Special grants for new university libraries. - Regular revisions for inflation. - Recommendations on inter-library loans, microfilm collections, open access systems, and library facilities.
Significance	First time the Government of India sought advice from professional librarians.

144. What did the Library Committee recommend regarding faculty for library science in universities?
A) Only part-time faculty should be utilized
B) Full-time library science faculty should be appointed
C) Faculty should be hired from other departments
D) Faculty should have no specific qualifications
Answer: B) Full-time library science faculty should be appointed

145. What was one of the recommendations regarding the status and salary of library staff?
A) It should be lower than that of teaching staff
B) It should be the same as that of teaching and research staff
C) It should be higher than that of teaching staff
D) It should not be discussed

Answer: B) It should be the same as that of teaching and research staff

146. Which committee was appointed in 1961 to address the standards of teaching in library schools?
A) The Library Committee
B) The Education Commission
C) The Review Committee on Library Science
D) The Mehrotra Committee
Answer: C) The Review Committee on Library Science

147. Who chaired the Review Committee on Library Science in 1961?
A) Dr. C.P. Shukla
B) Dr. S.R. Ranganathan
C) K.A. Isaac
D) Professor S.Das Gupta
Answer: B) Dr. S.R. Ranganathan

148. What issue did the Review Committee address regarding library science courses in 1960?
A) Lack of funding for library schools
B) Uniformity in admission rules and curriculum
C) Availability of online courses
D) Overabundance of qualified faculty
Answer: B) Uniformity in admission rules and curriculum

149. What was one of the responsibilities of the Review Committee?
A) To increase the number of universities offering library science degrees
B) To recommend standards for teaching, examination, and research in library schools
C) To eliminate part-time faculty from library schools
D) To create an accreditation system for library science programs
Answer: B) To recommend standards for teaching, examination, and research in library schools

150. In what year did the Review Committee submit its report to the UGC?
A) 1960
B) 1961
C) 1962
D) 1963
Answer: C) 1962

151. What did the Review Committee recommend regarding Certificate level courses at the University?
A) They should be expanded
B) They should not be conducted
C) They should be mandatory
D) They should be conducted in all universities
Answer: B) They should not be conducted

152. What was the recommended staff-student ratio at the undergraduate level according to the Review Committee?
A) 1:20
B) 1:15
C) 1:10
D) 1:5
Answer: C) 1:10

153. How long was the pre-admission apprenticeship suggested by the Review Committee?
A) Three months
B) Six months
C) One year
D) Two years
Answer: B) Six months

key points from the provided data about the Library Committee's recommendations and the Review Committee on Library Science established in 1961:

Aspect	Details
Library Committee Recommendations	Suggested the appointment of another committee to review standards in library education.
Faculty Recommendations	- Universities should appoint full-time library science faculty instead of relying on part-time librarians. - Librarians must possess prescribed professional qualifications. - Status and salary of library staff should

	match those of teaching and research staff.
UGC Acceptance	The UGC accepted these recommendations as norms for promoting university libraries, which facilitated library development despite some institutions not adopting them.
Implementation Challenges	Some academic institutions successfully implemented the recommendations, while others did not due to state governments not considering UGC recommendations binding.
Review Committee on Library Science	Established in 1961 under Dr. S.R. Ranganathan to address issues in library education.
Committee Members	Dr. C.P. Shukla, K.A. Isaac, S. Bashiruddin, P.N. Kaula, B.S. Keshavan, Dr. J.S. Sharma, Professor S. Das Gupta, with Dr. P.J. Philip as Secretary.
Responsibilities of the Review Committee	- Recommend standards for teaching, examination, and research in library schools. - Prepare curriculum for Library and Information Science courses. - Define entrance qualifications. - Suggest examination guidelines and minimum passing standards.
Report Submission	Submitted to the UGC in 1962.
Key Recommendations	- Defined objectives for library education. - No Certificate level courses should be conducted at universities. - Curriculum outlines for Bachelor's and Master's degree courses. - Pre-admission apprenticeship for six months in recognized libraries. - Suggested staff-student ratio of 1:10 for undergraduates and 1:5 for Master's students.

154. What did the Committee emphasize regarding the relationship between the library and the department of Library Science?
A) They should operate independently
B) Close cooperation should be established
C) The library should not involve the department
D) Faculty should only focus on teaching
Answer: B) Close cooperation should be established

155. What did the Committee recommend for Library Science faculty regarding library work?
A) They should not engage with the library at all
B) They should work in the library for short periods
C) They should only teach courses
D) They should avoid contact with librarians
Answer: B) They should work in the library for short periods

156. What was disapproved by the Committee regarding library staff?
A) Employing library staff as full-time teachers
B) Having library staff conduct research
C) Employing library staff as part-time teachers in library schools
D) Training library staff in teaching methods
Answer: C) Employing library staff as part-time teachers in library schools

157. How did the UGC respond to the recommendations of the Review Committee on Library Science?

A) They rejected all recommendations
B) They accepted all the recommendations
C) They only accepted some recommendations
D) They sought further clarification
Answer: B) They accepted all the recommendations

158. What was the title of the report published by UGC based on the Review Committee's findings?
A) "Library Science in Indian Universities"
B) "Education and Library Development"
C) "The Role of Libraries in Education"
D) "Improving Library Services"
Answer: A) "Library Science in Indian Universities"

159. What was the primary concern of the Kothari Commission (Education Commission) regarding university libraries?
A) Overfunding of library services
B) Inadequate funding and poor conditions
C) Excessive staff in libraries
D) The closure of university libraries
Answer: B) Inadequate funding and poor conditions

160. Who chaired the Education Commission (Kothari Commission) appointed in July 1964?
A) Dr. C.D. Deshmukh
B) Prof. D.S. Kothari
C) Dr. S.R. Ranganathan
D) Prof. S. Bashiruddin
Answer: B) Prof. D.S. Kothari

161. According to the Kothari Commission, what should not happen without adequate library resources?
A) Closing of underperforming universities
B) Opening new colleges, universities, or departments
C) Increasing student enrollment
D) Hiring of additional faculty members
Answer: B) Opening new colleges, universities, or departments

162. What did the Kothari Commission identify as a growing need in libraries?
A) Reducing the number of books available
B) Providing documentation services
C) Limiting access to textbooks
D) Closing libraries during exam periods
Answer: B) Providing documentation services

163. What annual expenditure did the Kothari Commission recommend for each university student?
A) Rs. 40.00
B) Rs. 25.00
C) Rs. 300.00
D) Rs. 15.00
Answer: B) Rs. 25.00

164. What percentage of the total education budget did the Kothari Commission suggest for library funding?
A) 6.25%
B) 10%
C) 4%
D) 8%
Answer: A) 6.25%

key points from the provided data about the recommendations of the Review Committee on Library Science and the findings of the Education Commission (1964-66):

Aspect	Details
Recommendations of the Review Committee	- Emphasized cooperation between libraries and university Library Science departments. - Library Science faculty should work in libraries for short periods. - Librarians should maintain academic interest and deliver lectures. - Disapproved of employing library staff as part-time teachers in library schools; advocated for full-time teachers. - Teachers of Library Science should be treated equally with other university faculty

	in academic and administrative matters.
UGC Acceptance	The UGC accepted all recommendations of the Review Committee.
Publication of Report	The report titled "Library Science in Indian Universities" was published by the UGC in 1965.
Education Commission (Kothari Commission)	Established in 1964 under Prof. D.S. Kothari to evaluate the education system and libraries in India.
Findings on University Libraries	Despite UGC grants, university libraries were not satisfactory due to insufficient funding from universities.
Key Recommendations	- Libraries should be prioritized in educational institutions. - No new colleges or departments should be established without adequate library resources. - Increased enrollment demands diverse library services. - Need for documentation services like indexing and abstracting. - Emphasis on self-study, extended working hours, and multiple textbook copies to enhance library use.
Monetary Guidelines	- Recommended spending of Rs. 25 per student and Rs. 300 per teacher annually. - Suggested that libraries should receive 6.5% to 10% of the total university budget based on development stage.

165. What did the Kothari Commission recommend regarding foreign exchange for academic libraries?
A) It should be allocated by the State Governments
B) The UGC should separately allocate foreign exchange
C) No foreign exchange should be allocated
D) It should be combined with other budgets
Answer: B) The UGC should separately allocate foreign exchange

166. How did academic librarians feel about the recommendations of the Kothari Commission?
A) They were fully satisfied
B) They were indifferent
C) They were unhappy with the recommendations
D) They felt the recommendations were perfect
Answer: C) They were unhappy with the recommendations

167. What specific change in funding did academic librarians criticize regarding the Kothari Commission's recommendations?
A) Reduction from Rs. 50.00 to Rs. 30.00 per student
B) Reduction from Rs. 40.00 to Rs. 25.00 per student
C) Increase from Rs. 25.00 to Rs. 40.00 per student
D) No change in funding
Answer: B) Reduction from Rs. 40.00 to Rs. 25.00 per student

168. What was a major concern of academic librarians about the funding recommendations?
A) The lack of interest from university students
B) The rising costs of books and literature
C) The increase in government grants
D) The focus on technology over traditional resources
Answer: B) The rising costs of books and literature

169. What did academic librarians criticize regarding the implementation of the Kothari

Commission's recommendations?
A) The rapid implementation of changes
B) The lack of follow-up and compliance by State Governments
C) The increase in funding without restrictions
D) The reduction of library staff
Answer: B) The lack of follow-up and compliance by State Governments

170. What did academic librarians believe should have been considered in the funding recommendations?
A) The preferences of students
B) A more reasonable figure for funding per student and teacher
C) The administrative costs of universities
D) The technological advancements in libraries
Answer: B) A more reasonable figure for funding per student and teacher

171. When was the Mehrotra Committee appointed by the UGC?
A) December 24, 1983
B) October 1985
C) September 3, 1986
D) 1988
Answer: A) December 24, 1983

172. What was one of the main objectives of the Mehrotra Committee?
A) To decrease the number of librarians in universities
B) To revise pay scales and service conditions of teachers and librarians
C) To eliminate physical education from universities
D) To reduce the workload of university professors
Answer: B) To revise pay scales and service conditions of teachers and librarians

173. In what year did the Mehrotra Committee submit its report on the revision of pay scales of librarians?
A) 1983
B) 1985
C) 1986
D) 1988
Answer: C) 1986

174. Which committee was formed by the UGC in 1988 to suggest measures for library networking?
A) Mehrotra Committee
B) Radhakrishnan Commission
C) Yash Pal Committee
D) Kothari Commission
Answer: C) Yash Pal Committee

175. What was one of the key recommendations of the Mehrotra Committee regarding librarians?
A) To restrict qualifications to only M.Phil and Ph.D.
B) To link promotions to additional qualifications and self-assessment
C) To eliminate refresher courses for librarians
D) To focus solely on traditional library practices
Answer: B) To link promotions to additional qualifications and self-assessment

176. What essential qualification was recommended for librarians as part of the Mehrotra Committee's report?
A) M. Phil in Library Science
B) Ph.D. in Library Science
C) Qualifying National Eligibility Test in Library and Information Science
D) No qualifications were needed
Answer: C) Qualifying National Eligibility Test in Library and Information Science

177. What did the Mehrotra Committee suggest about the professional development of librarians?
A) Librarians should not attend workshops
B) Librarians should be encouraged to attend refresher courses and workshops
C) Librarians should only focus on administrative duties
D) Librarians should not participate in professional development activities
Answer: B) Librarians should be encouraged to attend refresher courses and workshops

key points related to the Mehrotra Committee (1983) and its impact on the development of academic libraries and librarianship in India:

Aspect	Details
Establishment of the Committee	Appointed by UGC on December 24, 1983, under the Chairmanship of Professor R.C.

	Mehrotra to revise pay scales, career development, and service conditions of university and college teachers.
Extension to Librarians	In October 1985, the UGC requested the Mehrotra Committee to also consider revising pay scales for Librarians and Directors of Physical Education.
Report Submission	The Committee submitted its report on the revision of pay scales for Librarians on September 3, 1986.
Formation of National Network System	In 1988, UGC constituted a Committee chaired by Prof. Yash Pal to suggest measures for networking libraries in universities and colleges to optimize resource utilization and avoid duplication.
Key Recommendations	- Revised pay scales for librarians based on qualifications and duties. - Librarians should have promotional opportunities and facilities for skill improvement. - No mandatory M.Phil./Ph.D.; qualifying NET for Library Science was made essential. - Librarians should prepare annual self-assessment reports and receive user assessments for performance evaluation. - Promotions linked to additional qualifications; duty leave for professional development.
Government Acceptance	The Government of India accepted the recommendations, implementing revised pay scales and qualifications on July 22, 1988.
Modifications in Recruitment Standards	Document No. F.1-9/89 (CPP-I) issued on February 20, 1990, revised minimum qualifications for various librarian positions, effective from January 1, 1986.
Impact on Recruitment	Universities and colleges began advertising librarian positions with revised pay scales and qualifications following the Mehrotra Committee's recommendations.

178. What was the main objective of the Committee on National Network System constituted by the UGC in 1988?
A) To reduce the number of libraries in India
B) To develop a single library system for universities
C) To share existing resources and optimize utilization of libraries
D) To eliminate duplication of holdings in university libraries
Answer: C) To share existing resources and optimize utilization of libraries

179. Who chaired the Working Group on Modernisation of Library Services and Informatics for the Seventh Five Year Plan?
A) Prof. Yash Pal
B) Dr. N. Seshagiri
C) R.C. Mehrotra
D) D.S. Kothari
Answer: B) Dr. N. Seshagiri

180. When was the Committee on National Network System for Universities Libraries

established?
A) 1985
B) 1986
C) 1988
D) 1990
Answer: C) 1988

181. What project did the Working Group constitute by the Committee focus on?
A) Digital Library System
B) Information and Library Network (INFLIBNET)
C) Library Management Software
D) Resource Sharing Network
Answer: B) Information and Library Network (INFLIBNET)

182. When did the Working Group commence and complete its work on the INFLIBNET project?
A) Commenced June 2, 1988; completed August 31, 1988
B) Commenced April 24, 1988; completed June 2, 1988
C) Commenced August 31, 1988; completed October 1, 1988
D) Commenced January 1, 1988; completed March 1, 1988
Answer: A) Commenced June 2, 1988; completed August 31, 1988

183. Which policy documents did the Working Group refer to in their work?
A) National Education Policy
B) National Policy on Library and Information System
C) Technology Policy Statement
D) All of the above
Answer: D) All of the above

184. What were some of the developmental programs recognized by the Working Group?
A) NISSAT, NIC, DESINET, ERNET, CALIBNET, DELNET, CSIRNET
B) INFLIBNET, DELNET, CALIBNET, NISSAT
C) ERNET, NIC, NISSAT, DELNET
D) Only NISSAT and DELNET
Answer: A) NISSAT, NIC, DESINET, ERNET, CALIBNET, DELNET, CSIRNET

185. What did the Working Group cover in detail regarding INFLIBNET?
A) Budget allocation for libraries
B) Various aspects such as output and services, organization, and training needs
C) Recruitment of library staff
D) None of the above
Answer: B) Various aspects such as output and services, organization, and training needs

key points related to the **Committee on National Network System for University Libraries (1988)** and its initiatives in the modernization of library services in India:

Aspect	Details
Establishment of the Working Group	Formed by the Planning Commission to modernize library services and informatics for the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) under the Chairmanship of Dr. N. Seshagiri.
Goal of the Working Group	Suggested developing a computer network interlinking all special libraries in India by the year 2000 A.D.
Formation of the Committee	In 1988, UGC constituted a Committee on National Network System, chaired by Prof. Yash Pal, to suggest measures for networking libraries and information centers across various institutions.
Objective of the Committee	To share existing resources, optimize utilization, and avoid duplication of holdings, providing access to a wide range of literature.
First Meeting	Held on April 24, 1988, where the Committee decided to form a Working Group to prepare a project report on 'Information and Library Network' (INFLIBNET) within three months.

Working Group Composition	Comprised experts and officials from representative organizations, libraries, information centers, and the computer and communication fields.
Work Timeline	Commenced work on June 2, 1988, and completed the assignment by August 31, 1988.
Reference to Policy Documents	Reviewed key policy documents such as: - Scientific Policy Resolution and Technology Policy Statement - National Policy on Education - Proposed National Policy on Library and Information System.
Recognition of Ongoing Efforts	Acknowledged various developmental programs like NISSAT, NIC, DESINET, ERNET, CALIBNET, DELNET, and CSIRNET aimed at modernizing libraries and information centers in India.
Key Areas Covered by the Working Group	- Output and Services - INFLIBNET Organization - Standardization for Information Handling - Application Software Requirements - Computer Hardware - Technical Specializations - Network Manpower and Training Needs - Management and Implementation Mechanisms - Cost Implications

186. What was the primary aim of the UGC's restructuring of courses during the Seventh Plan period?
A) To reduce the number of courses
B) To make education relevant to community needs
C) To increase the number of universities
D) To eliminate outdated subjects
Answer: B) To make education relevant to community needs

187. When was the Curriculum Development Committee on Library and Information Science constituted?
A) 1986
B) 1989
C) 1990
D) 1992
Answer: C) 1990

188. Who were the members of the Curriculum Development Committee (CDC) on Library and Information Science?
A) Only professors from Delhi University
B) Experts from various universities and the UGC
C) Only practicing librarians
D) International library professionals
Answer: B) Experts from various universities and the UGC

189. How many departments of Library and Information Science responded to the CDC's questionnaire?
A) 20
B) 24
C) 69
D) 50
Answer: B) 24

190. What did the CDC emphasize regarding the Department of Library and Information Science at universities?
A) Reducing the number of posts
B) Establishing separate departments for each university
C) Merging LIS departments with other departments
D) Limiting student enrollment
Answer: B) Establishing separate departments for each university

191. What significant recommendation did the CDC make concerning faculty positions in LIS departments?
A) Only part-time faculty should be employed
B) Each university should have at least one post of Professor in LIS

C) No faculty should be appointed
D) Hiring from international institutions only
Answer: B) Each university should have at least one post of Professor in LIS

192. What was one of the core contributions of the Committee?
A) Development of new recreational programs
B) Formulation of new curricula with core and optional courses
C) Increasing library fees
D) Reducing the number of courses offered
Answer: B) Formulation of new curricula with core and optional courses

193. Which modern technologies did the CDC note as being adopted by academic and special libraries?
A) Handwritten catalogues
B) Information and communication technologies for library automation
C) Typewriters and manual filing systems
D) None of the above
Answer: B) Information and communication technologies for library automation

194. What initial grant amount did the CDC recommend for acquiring basic equipment for LIS departments?
A) Rs. 10 lakhs
B) Rs. 15 lakhs
C) Rs. 20 lakhs
D) Rs. 25 lakhs
Answer: D) Rs. 25 lakhs

195. According to the CDC, how should LIS departments be treated in terms of equipment grants?
A) They should receive no funding
B) They should be treated like other science departments
C) They should be merged with humanities departments
D) They should receive less funding than other departments
Answer: B) They should be treated like other science departments

Curriculum Development Committee on Library and Information Science (1990-93) and its contributions to modernizing library education in India:

Aspect	Details
Initiation of Curriculum Development	UGC initiated the restructuring of courses during the Seventh Plan period to align education with community needs; Curriculum Development Centers established in 1986 to modernize syllabi.
Development of Model Curriculum	By March 27, 1989, model curricula for 20 disciplines were developed to ensure education was socially relevant and aligned with modern trends. Many universities adopted the new courses.
Formation of the Curriculum Development Committee	Constituted in September 1990 on the recommendation of the UGC Panel on Library and Information Science to modernize the LIS curriculum.
Committee Members	Included Prof. P.N. Kaula, Prof. S.G. Mahajan, Prof. (Ms.) A.K. Anand, Dr. P.K. Mahapatra, Dr. Llv. Ravi Chandra Rao, and Dr. O.P. Gupta of UGC.
Data Collection	The CDC sent questionnaires to 69 LIS departments, receiving responses from 24 universities to assess current curricula and instructional practices.
Meetings and Workshops	Conducted five meetings between December 1990 and January 1992, and two workshops on February 12, 1991, and March 19, 1993,

	involving practicing librarians and LIS educators.
Historical Overview	Provided a historical overview of LIS education development and its current status in independent India.
Guidelines Suggested	Recommendations included admission policies, criteria for admission tests, instructional methods, teaching aids, and minimum accommodation for LIS departments.
New Curriculum Formulation	Developed new curricula comprising core and optional courses, following earlier UGC recommendations.
Emphasis on Infrastructure	Highlighted the need for separate LIS departments at universities, creation of more professor positions, and sufficient full-time teaching faculty.
Recommendation for Resources	Suggested an initial grant of Rs. 25 lakhs for basic equipment, Rs. 1 lakh for suitable software, and guidelines for equipment grants for LIS departments to be on par with science departments.
Response to Technological Changes	Addressed the rapid changes in LIS due to INFLIBNET and advancements in information and communication technologies, recommending
	curriculum revisions and updated educational teaching aids.

196. What was the primary purpose of the Rastogi Committee appointed by the UGC in 1997?
A) To revise library curricula
B) To consider the revision of pay scales and career advancement for academic staff
C) To develop new library technologies
D) To establish new universities
Answer: B) To consider the revision of pay scales and career advancement for academic staff

197. Who chaired the Rastogi Committee?
A) Prof. N. Seshagiri
B) Prof. R. P. Rastogi
C) Dr. Mehrotra
D) Dr. O.P. Gupta
Answer: B) Prof. R. P. Rastogi

198. When were the revised pay scales for teachers, librarians, and physical instructors announced?
A) March 24, 1999
B) July 27, 1998
C) 1997
D) August 31, 1998
Answer: B) July 27, 1998

199. What significant change did the Ministry of HRD make regarding the parity of pay scales for librarians?
A) It increased the pay scales for librarians.
B) It withdrew the parity for career advancement and other provisions.
C) It established equal pay scales for all staff.
D) It abolished the librarian positions altogether.
Answer: B) It withdrew the parity for career advancement and other provisions.

200. According to the Rastogi Committee's recommendations, how were Deputy and Assistant Librarians categorized in terms of parity?
A) On par with teaching staff
B) At par with administrative staff such as Deputy and Assistant Registrars
C) Considered lower than administrative staff

D) Equal to research staff
Answer: B) At par with administrative staff such as Deputy and Assistant Registrars

201. What was the eligibility criterion for Assistant Librarians for career advancement according to the Mehrotra Committee?
A) 10 years of service
B) 8 years for senior scale and 16 years for selection grade
C) 5 years for senior scale and 10 years for selection grade
D) 12 years for both senior and selection grades
Answer: B) 8 years for senior scale and 16 years for selection grade

202. What was the impact of holding a Ph.D. on the career advancement scheme for Assistant Librarians?
A) No impact
B) Reduced time span for senior scale to 6 years and selection grade to 13 years
C) Increased pay scale immediately
D) Mandatory requirement for promotion
Answer: B) Reduced time span for senior scale to 6 years and selection grade to 13 years

203. What provision was scrapped by the Ministry of HRD in March 1999 regarding librarians?
A) Provision for salary increases
B) Provision for career advancement and additional increments for M.Phil/Ph.D. holders
C) Provision for new librarian positions
D) Provision for training programs
Answer: B) Provision for career advancement and additional increments for M.Phil./Ph.D. holders

Rastogi Committee (1997-1998) and its impact on the pay scales and career advancement of librarians in India:

Aspect	Details
Establishment of the Committee	The UGC appointed the Rastogi Committee in 1997, chaired by Prof. R.P. Rastogi, to review pay scales and career advancement of academic staff in universities and colleges.
Key Recommendation Announcement	On July 27, 1998, the Ministry of Human Resource Development announced revised pay scales for teachers, librarians, and physical instructors based on the Committee's recommendations.
Subsequent Clarifications	Additional clarifications were issued on March 11, 1999, maintaining pay parity for librarians with teachers but withdrawing parity regarding career advancement and related benefits.
Anomalies and Discrepancies Identified	1. **Parity**: Deputy and Assistant Librarians were classified at par with administrative staff (Deputy and Assistant Registrars). 2. **Career Advancement**: The Mehrotra Committee's recommendations for Assistant Librarians included: - Eligibility for a senior scale after 8 years of service (6 years for Ph.D. holders) - Eligibility for selection grade after 16 years of service (13 years for Ph.D. holders) - Additional increments for M.Phil./Ph.D. holders.
Current Status of Career Advancement Scheme	The career advancement scheme remains applicable for teachers but was scrapped for librarians as per the

	Ministry's letter dated March 24, 1999, leading to disparities in career progression.

204. What is the extended age limit for retirement for teachers and university librarians?
A) 60 years
B) 62 years
C) 65 years
D) 58 years
Answer: B) 62 years

205. Who has been denied the age limit extension for retirement at 62 years?
A) Teachers
B) University Librarians
C) Deputy and Assistant Librarians
D) All librarians
Answer: C) Deputy and Assistant Librarians

206. What scheme continues for teachers after reaching the retirement age of 62 years?
A) Promotion to a higher post
B) Re-employment and extension
C) Salary increase
D) Mandatory training
Answer: B) Re-employment and extension

207. How do Deputy Librarians' pay scales compare to Readers?
A) They have lower pay scales
B) They enjoy parity of pay scales
C) They receive higher pay scales
D) Their pay scales are not defined
Answer: B) They enjoy parity of pay scales

208. What benefit has been denied to Deputy Librarians regarding pay fixation?
A) Pay increase
B) Pay fixation at Rs. 14,940 after five years of service
C) Equal pay to teachers
D) Annual increments
Answer: B) Pay fixation at Rs. 14,940 after five years of service

209. What is the disparity in work experience requirements for direct recruitment to the post of University Librarian?
A) 5 years for all positions
B) 10 years for Readers and 13 years for Deputy Librarians
C) 8 years for all positions
D) 12 years for Readers and 10 years for Deputy Librarians
Answer: B) 10 years for Readers and 13 years for Deputy Librarians

210. What action are librarians pursuing regarding their parity with teachers?
A) Seeking a complete removal of all pay scales
B) Pursuing to restore complete parity and remove anomalies
C) Asking for increased retirement age
D) Requesting additional job positions
Answer: B) Pursuing to restore complete parity and remove anomalies

211. What is the current status of the librarians' request for parity restoration?
A) Fully approved and implemented
B) Under review by the Ministry and UGC
C) Denied completely
D) Not pursued further
Answer: B) Under review by the Ministry and UGC

212. What was the main objective of the UGC's Curriculum Development Committee (1997-2001) for Library and Information Science?
A) To increase funding for libraries
B) To formulate a model curriculum and prepare a status report
C) To promote online learning
D) To establish new universities
Answer: B) To formulate a model curriculum and prepare a status report

213. Who was appointed as the convener of the Subject Panel for Library and Information Science?
A) Prof. S.G. Mahajan
B) Dr. P.K. Mahapatra
C) Prof. C.R. Karisidappa
D) Dr. O.P. Gupta
Answer: C) Prof. C.R. Karisidappa

214. Where was the first meeting of the Panel of LIS held?
A) Utkal University
B) Osmania University
C) Karnataka University, Dharwad

D) North Eastern Hill University
Answer: C) Karnataka University, Dharwad

215. What method did the Committee use to collect information on LIS education in India?
A) Interviews with students
B) Circulating questionnaires to all Departments of LIS
C) Conducting workshops
D) Reviewing library facilities
Answer: B) Circulating questionnaires to all Departments of LIS

216. How many Zonal Meetings were held for the LIS Panel, and where did they take place?
A) Three meetings at different universities
B) Four meetings at various universities
C) Two meetings at the UGC office
D) Five meetings including workshops
Answer: B) Four meetings at various universities

217. Which UGC report was NOT mentioned as a reference in preparing the CDC Report?
A) UGC Library Committee Report on University and College Libraries, 1957
B) UGC Review Committee Report on Library Science in Indian Universities, 1965
C) UGC Report of the Review Committee - 1981
D) UGC Report on E-Learning Initiatives, 2000
Answer: D) UGC Report on E-Learning Initiatives, 2000

218. Which document focused on the training of LIS professionals in both Germany and India?
A) UNESCO Curriculum for Information Society, 1998
B) UGC Review Committee Report, 1981
C) Recommendations of the Seminar on Training of LIS professionals
D) UGC Library Committee Report, 1957
Answer: C) Recommendations of the Seminar on Training of LIS professionals

219. What was the purpose of the meetings conducted by the three groups at the UGC office?
A) To distribute funding for libraries
B) To finalize courses, modules, model syllabus, marks pattern, teaching hours, and credits
C) To review existing librarians' qualifications
D) To plan future workshops for LIS professionals
Answer: B) To finalize courses, modules, model syllabus, marks pattern, teaching hours, and credits

Curriculum Development Committee (1997-2001) and its initiatives for Library and Information Science (LIS) courses:

Aspect	Details
Constitution of Subject Panels	The UGC constituted Subject Panels for various disciplines, including Library and Information Science, as per its letter No. F.2-13/97 dated April 2, 1997, with Prof. C.R. Karisidappa as convener.
First Meeting	The first meeting of the LIS Panel took place at Karnataka University, Dharwad, on March 10-11, 1998, following discussions among conveners of all disciplines with Dr. Hari Gautam, Chairman, UGC, on July 24, 1997.
Survey of LIS Education	The Committee conducted a survey of LIS education in India to gather information on current syllabi and other details by distributing questionnaires to all Departments of LIS.
Zonal Meetings	Four separate Zonal Meetings were held at: - Kurukshetra University (November 12-13, 1998) - Utkal University (December 9-10, 1998) - Osmania University (December 29-30, 1998) - North Eastern Hill University (April 13-14, 1999)
Preparation of CDC Report	The UGC Chairman advised the constitution of three groups for the preparation of the CDC Report, which met at the UGC office on October 23-25, December 4-6, and January 8-

	10, 2001, finalizing courses, modules, model syllabus, marks patterns, teaching hours, and credits for each course.
Sources Examined by the Subject Panel	The Subject Panel reviewed several key documents, including: - UGC Library Committee Report (1957) - UGC Review Committee Report (1965) - UGC Report of the Review Committee (1981) - UGC Report of Curriculum Development Committee (1992) - UNESCO Curriculum for Information Society (1998) - Seminar Recommendations on Training of LIS Professionals (2000) - Minutes from various meetings with Conveners of Board of Studies across universities in India - Status Report based on the survey of Departments of LIS in India (2000)

220. What was the primary recommendation of the Panel regarding the Master's Degree curriculum for LIS?
A) A one-year integrated program
B) A two-year Master's Degree curriculum with an option for a one-year BLIS and one-year MLIS model
C) A three-year Bachelor's program
D) An online-only Master's program
Answer: B) A two-year Master's Degree curriculum with an option for a one-year BLIS and one-year MLIS model

221. Why did the Panel recommend an integrated model for LIS education?
A) To reduce the number of courses offered
B) To provide adequate time for automation and information technology components
C) To standardize education across all universities
D) To eliminate practical components from the curriculum
Answer: B) To provide adequate time for automation and information technology components

222. How many modules did the Panel propose for the formation of the Model Syllabus?
A) Five modules
B) Six modules
C) Seven modules
D) Eight modules
Answer: C) Seven modules

223. What approach did the Panel adopt for the Model Syllabus?
A) Thematic Approach
B) Integrated Approach
C) Modular Approach
D) Hybrid Approach
Answer: C) Modular Approach

224. What does the Report specify regarding the number of hours for teaching each paper?
A) It outlines the total duration of the course only
B) It provides a break-up of hours for teaching, practicals, assignments, and seminars
C) It suggests a uniform number of hours for all subjects
D) It eliminates practical components from the syllabus
Answer: B) It provides a break-up of hours for teaching, practicals, assignments, and seminars

225. How does the Report address distance education in LIS?
A) It completely disregards distance education
B) It suggests modifications to existing norms and standards formulated by the Distance Education Council (DEC, IGNOU)
C) It mandates all LIS education to be conducted in-person
D) It proposes new universities for distance education
Answer: B) It suggests modifications to existing norms and standards formulated by the Distance Education Council (DEC, IGNOU)

226. Who will find the Report useful in planning and revising their syllabus and teaching strategies?
A) Library patrons
B) University administrators
C) Board of Studies of Departments of LIS in

Indian universities
D) External examiners
Answer: C) Board of Studies of Departments of LIS in Indian universities

227. What was the primary role of the UGC in developing academic libraries?
A) To standardize library furniture across universities
B) To provide financial assistance for various library needs
C) To control library operations in all universities
D) To eliminate outdated resources from libraries
Answer: B) To provide financial assistance for various library needs

228. Which of the following schemes was NOT mentioned as part of the UGC's initiatives for academic libraries?
A) Wheat Loan Educational Exchange Programme
B) Regional Library Centres
C) National Research Fund
D) Collection Development
Answer: C) National Research Fund

229. What was the purpose of the Wheat Loan Educational Exchange Programme established in 1951?
A) To provide loans for personal library development
B) To promote higher education through the purchase of books and journals
C) To fund library staff training programs
D) To establish digital libraries across India
Answer: B) To promote higher education through the purchase of books and journals

230. How much was allocated from the Wheat Loan for promoting higher education?
A) $1,000,000
B) $5,000,000
C) $10,000,000
D) $190,000,000
Answer: B) $5,000,000

231. What significant event prompted the establishment of the Wheat Loan Educational Exchange Programme?
A) The establishment of the Indian National Library
B) Acute food shortage in India after Independence
C) The introduction of new library technologies
D) The need for digitization of library resources
Answer: B) Acute food shortage in India after Independence

232. Under the Wheat Loan Educational Exchange Programme, what were some of the areas funded by the allocated sum?
A) Infrastructure development only
B) Purchase of books and journals, scientific equipment, and educational exchanges
C) Salary payments for library staff
D) Technology upgrades in libraries
Answer: B) Purchase of books and journals, scientific equipment, and educational exchanges

233. What has been the overall impact of the UGC's schemes on university libraries in India?
A) Minimal impact due to poor implementation
B) Rapid progress in collection development and infrastructure
C) Increased competition among libraries
D) Shift from physical to digital collections
Answer: B) Rapid progress in collection development and infrastructure

***Important Programs of the UGC for Developing Academic Libraries**, detailing various schemes and their objectives:*

Programme	Details
Overview	The UGC recognized the significance of well-organized and equipped libraries in higher education and implemented various recommendations from Committees and Commissions, providing financial assistance for library development, including collection enhancement,

	infrastructure, and equipment.
Key Schemes	- Wheat Loan Educational Exchange Programme (1951-61) - Book Banks (1963-64) - Regional Library Centers - Study Centres - National Information Centers - Area Study Centers - Collection Development - Library Buildings

Wheat Loan Educational Exchange Programme (1951-61)

Aspect	Details
Inception	Established in 1951 under the American Public Law 480, providing $190 million for wheat purchases and $5 million for higher education support.
Objective	To promote higher education through the purchase of books, journals, and scientific equipment, and to facilitate educational exchanges between India and the USA.
Impact	Funds helped establish three extension libraries in Ludhiana, Madurai, and Udaipur, benefiting students and faculty. Supported travel and study opportunities for 33 Indian librarians in the USA, fostering professional relationships.

Book Banks (1963-64)

Aspect	Details
Introduction	Launched in 1963-64 to acquire multiple copies of expensive textbooks for needy students, allowing home study with nominal deposits.
Initial Grants	- Postgraduate colleges: ₹15,000 - Degree colleges: ₹10,000 Prior to 1975, UGC funded 75% of the grant, with colleges matching 25% based on student enrollment.
Grant Allocation Based on Student Strength	- ₹8,000 for 1 to 250 students - ₹10,000 for 251 to 500 students - ₹15,000 for 501 to 1000 students - ₹20,000 for 1001 to 1500 students - ₹25,000 for 1501 to 2000 students - ₹30,000 for 2000+ students
Post-1975 Changes	UGC provided ₹60 per student, up to a maximum of ₹50,000 per college per Plan period. Allowed 30% of library grants to be utilized for book banks.
Discontinuation	The UGC Review Committee in 1981 noted implementation gaps and lack of uniform impact, leading to the scheme's discontinuation.

234. What new scheme did the UGC introduce during the Fourth Five Year Plan period?
A) Establishing digital libraries
B) Establishing study centers with effective library services

C) Implementing nationwide library automation
D) Creating university library consortiums
Answer: B) Establishing study centers with effective library services

235. What type of grants did the UGC provide for the establishment of study centers?
A) Only recurring grants
B) Only non-recurring grants
C) Both recurring and non-recurring grants
D) No grants were provided
Answer: C) Both recurring and non-recurring grants

236. How much was allocated for staff salaries at the study centers?
A) Rs. 5,000
B) Rs. 10,000
C) Rs. 15,000
D) Rs. 20,000
Answer: B) Rs. 10,000

237. What amount was provided as non-recurring grants for books to existing centers?
A) Rs. 10,000
B) Rs. 20,000
C) Rs. 30,000
D) Rs. 44,911
Answer: B) Rs. 20,000

238. In which year was a total of Rs. 44.911 lakh paid to twenty-three universities?
A) 1975-76
B) 1976-77
C) 1977-78
D) 1978-79
Answer: C) 1977-78

239. What was discussed at the Vice-Chancellor's conference in 1976 regarding library facilities?
A) The need for digital resources in libraries
B) The necessity of developing library facilities to link education with all-round development
C) The implementation of strict library policies
D) The elimination of physical books from libraries
Answer: B) The necessity of developing library facilities to link education with all-round development

240. How many regional library centers (RLCs) were recommended to be established in 1976?
A) Two
B) Three
C) Four
D) Five
Answer: C) Four

241. What types of services were the Regional Library Centers intended to provide?
A) Only traditional library services
B) Efficient information facilities such as reprography and microfilming
C) Personal research assistance
D) Community outreach programs
Answer: B) Efficient information facilities such as reprography and microfilming

242. What grant amount was proposed for each RLC during the Fifth Plan?
A) Rs. 40,000
B) Rs. 50,000
C) Rs. 60,000
D) Rs. 70,000
Answer: C) Rs. 60,000

243. How much total funding was sanctioned for the RLCs during the Fifth Plan period?
A) Rs. 1 crore
B) Rs. 2 crore
C) Rs. 3 crore
D) Rs. 4 crore
Answer: B) Rs. 2 crore

244. What was the primary objective of establishing National Information Service Centers (NISCs)?
A) To eliminate traditional libraries
B) To provide up-to-date information in different disciplines
C) To focus solely on physical sciences
D) To restrict access to information
Answer: B) To provide up-to-date information in different disciplines

245. How many National Information Service Centers (NISCs) were established by the UGC?
A) One
B) Three
C) Five
D) Seven
Answer: B) Three

246. Which university is associated with the broad discipline of Physical, Natural, and Applied Sciences?
A) Maharaja Sayajirao University, Baroda
B) Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore
C) S.N.DT. Women's University, Bombay
D) Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi
Answer: B) Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore

247. What type of services did the National Information Centers provide?
A) Only Current Awareness Services
B) Reference and information services, documentation services, and Current Awareness Services
C) Only documentation services
D) Only physical book lending
Answer: B) Reference and information services, documentation services, and Current Awareness Services

248. Under which section of the UGC Act were Inter-University Centers established?
A) Section 10 (b)
B) Section 12 (ccc)
C) Section 15 (a)
D) Section 20 (d)
Answer: B) Section 12 (ccc)

249. What was the purpose of establishing Inter-University Centers?
A) To limit research activities to local universities
B) To provide national research facilities within the university system
C) To establish private research facilities
D) To reduce the number of research grants
Answer: B) To provide national research facilities within the university system

250. Which of the following is NOT listed as an Inter-University Centre?
A) Nuclear Science Centre
B) Crystal Growth Centre
C) Advanced Robotics Centre
D) MST Radar Centre
Answer: C) Advanced Robotics Centre

251. What grant did the UGC provide to the Inter-University Centers?
A) Grants for constructing new libraries only
B) Grants to develop their libraries and provide laboratory facilities
C) Grants for faculty salaries only
D) No grants were provided
Answer: B) Grants to develop their libraries and provide laboratory facilities

252. Which university hosts the Inter-University Centre for Astronomy and Astrophysics?
A) Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi
B) Poona University, Pune
C) Anna University, Madras
D) Maharaja Sayajirao University, Baroda
Answer: B) Poona University, Pune

253. What was one of the roles of the Inter-University Consortium for Educational Communication?
A) To focus on environmental studies only
B) To provide national research facilities
C) To eliminate the need for library services
D) To restrict access to academic resources
Answer: B) To provide national research facilities

National Information Centers and Inter-University Centres initiative, highlighting the key aspects and details of these programs:

Programme	Details
Overview	The UGC established National Information Service Centers (NISCs) and Inter-University Centers to enhance access to information and provide bibliographic support to educators and researchers. This initiative was reviewed during the Sixth Plan to ensure up-to-date information across various disciplines.

National Information Centers

Aspect	Details
Purpose	To develop computer databases in specific study areas to provide reference and information services, documentation services, and

	Current Awareness Services to users as needed.
Institutions	**Broad Disciplines**
1. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	**Disciplines:** Physical, Natural, and Applied Sciences
2. Maharaja Sayajirao University, Baroda	**Disciplines:** Social Sciences, Political Science, Education, Psychology
3. S.N.D.T. Women's University, Bombay	**Disciplines:** Humanities, Sociology, Home Science, Library Science, Special Education, Gujarati, Women's Studies

Inter-University Centers

Aspect	Details
Purpose	To provide national research facilities within the university system, offering grants to develop libraries and laboratory facilities for research and experiments accessible to scholars across the country.
Centers Established	- **Nuclear Science Centre** (Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi) - **Inter-University Centre for Astronomy and Astrophysics** (Poona University, Pune) - **Inter-University Consortium** (Devi Ahilya University, Indore) - **Crystal Growth Centre** (Anna University, Madras) - **Western Regional Instrumentation Centre** (Bombay University, Bombay) - **MST Radar Centre** (Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati) - **Inter-University Consortium for Educational Communication** (Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, Project of Nuclear Science Centre)

254. What is the purpose of the Area Study Centers established by the UGC?
A) To provide financial assistance to all universities indiscriminately
B) To conduct in-depth studies related to various countries and regions
C) To focus solely on local issues
D) To eliminate the need for library facilities
Answer: B) To conduct in-depth studies related to various countries and regions

255. How does the UGC support the strengthening of library facilities in selected universities?
A) By reducing the number of libraries
B) By providing financial assistance
C) By merging libraries with other institutions
D) By prohibiting funding for new collections
Answer: B) By providing financial assistance

256. Which types of institutions receive grants for building library collections in India?
A) Only Central Universities
B) Only State Universities
C) Various types including Central, State, Deemed-to-be Universities, and affiliated colleges
D) Private institutions only
Answer: C) Various types including Central, State, Deemed-to-be Universities, and affiliated colleges

257. What do the General Development Schemes include for library funding?
A) Only funding for digital resources
B) Grants for central libraries as well as departmental libraries
C) Funds for research projects only
D) No specific allocation for libraries
Answer: B) Grants for central libraries as well as departmental libraries

258. How are funds allocated to universities and colleges under UGC schemes?
A) Based on a lottery system
B) Through proposals following prescribed guidelines
C) Without any committee review
D) Only to the largest universities
Answer: B) Through proposals following prescribed guidelines

259. What factors determine the variation in the amount allocated to each university by the UGC?
A) The popularity of the university
B) The strength of students, faculties, infrastructure, income, and number of departments
C) The geographical location only
D) The number of faculty members only
Answer: B) The strength of students, faculties, infrastructure, income, and number of departments

260. What is one of the major challenges faced by libraries in acquiring books and journals?
A) Decreased demand for information
B) Lack of interest from users
C) Information explosion, escalating costs, and scanty budgets
D) Excessive funding from multiple sources
Answer: C) Information explosion, escalating costs, and scanty budgets

261. What cooperative programs were introduced by the UGC to assist libraries?
A) Only Inter-University Centers
B) Regional Library Centers, National Information Centres, and sharing resources through INFLIBNET
C) Private funding initiatives
D) None of the above
Answer: B) Regional Library Centers, National Information Centres, and sharing resources through INFLIBNET

262. What is essential for the smooth functioning of a library according to the UGC?
A) Only a large collection of books
B) Functional building, modern equipment, and appropriate furniture
C) Only advanced technology
D) Minimal space for storage
Answer: B) Functional building, modern equipment, and appropriate furniture

263. What grant was provided under the Wheat Loan Educational Exchange Programme for library expansion?
A) Rs. 20,00,000
B) Rs. 54,30,000
C) Rs. 78,88,000
D) Rs. 3.83 crores
Answer: B) Rs. 54,30,000

264. How much grant did the UGC provide during the Second and Third Five Year Plans for library buildings?
A) Rs. 1.50 crores
B) Rs. 2.67 crores
C) Rs. 78.88 lakhs
D) Rs. 3.83 crores
Answer: B) Rs. 2.67 crores

265. What was the total amount sanctioned for library buildings by the UGC until March 1973?
A) Rs. 78.88 lakhs
B) Rs. 2.67 crores
C) Rs. 3.83,75,289.00
D) Rs. 54,30,000
Answer: C) Rs. 3.83,75,289.00

266. What committee did Dr. S.R. Ranganathan chair in 1965?
A) National Library Policy Committee
B) University and College Library Development Committee
C) Educational Library Standards Committee
D) Committee on Library Automation
Answer: B) University and College Library Development Committee

267. Which Indian Standard is related to the design of library buildings?
A) IS: 1234-1978
B) IS: 1533-1960
C) IS: 1010-1965
D) IS: 2000-1980
Answer: B) IS: 1533-1960

268. What did the UGC recommend in the Seventh Plan regarding library building construction grants?
A) To spend 10% of the grant on construction
B) To spend 20% of the ceiling of the grant on

library building and facilities
C) To avoid spending on library buildings
D) To allocate all funds for digital resources
Answer: B) To spend 20% of the ceiling of the grant on library building and facilities

269. How much of the allocation did the UGC recommend be utilized for the purchase and maintenance of equipment?
A) 30%
B) 50%
C) 55% to 60%
D) 70%
Answer: C) 55% to 60%

270. What was the pattern of assistance for library building in the Eighth Plan?
A) 25%
B) 30%
C) 50%
D) 75%
Answer: C) 50%

271. What percentage of funds was made available for audio-visual aids and acquisition of books and journals in the Eighth Plan?
A) 20% to 25%
B) 30% to 35%
C) 45% to 50%
D) 55% to 60%
Answer: C) 45% to 50%

272. What program did the UGC launch to earmark funds for computer facilities and library automation?
A) INFLIBNET Programme
B) NLIST Programme
C) DELNET Programme
D) E-Granthalaya Programme
Answer: A) INFLIBNET Programme

273. What was the purpose of constituting the Panel of Library and Information Science by the UGC?
A) To eliminate library funding
B) To review and recommend improvements in library development and services
C) To restrict library automation
D) To create new LIS courses
Answer: B) To review and recommend improvements in library development and services

274. What is the principal aim of the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE)?
A) To close technical institutions
B) To promote qualitative improvement of technical and professional education
C) To standardize library furniture
D) To eliminate academic regulations
Answer: B) To promote qualitative improvement of technical and professional education

275. What new norm was introduced by AICTE for institutions conducting M.E./MTech./M.Pharm. programs in the year 2004-2005?
A) No specific requirements for libraries
B) One research journal for each specialization
C) A fixed number of computers for each library
D) Mandatory online resources only
Answer: B) One research journal for each specialization

276. According to AICTE norms, how many titles and books should a library provide for each specialization?
A) 50 titles and 200 books
B) 100 titles and 500 books
C) 150 titles and 300 books
D) 200 titles and 800 books
Answer: B) 100 titles and 500 books

277. What percentage of the books in the library should be the latest publications produced after the year 2000, according to AICTE?
A) 10%
B) 15%
C) 20%
D) 25%
Answer: D) 25%

278. Which facilities must be available at the library according to AICTE standards?
A) Only book lending services
B) Photocopying and video projection facilities
C) Online research databases only
D) None of the above
Answer: B) Photocopying and video projection facilities

279. What is the primary function of the National Council of Educational Research and

Training (NCERT)?
A) Conduct research on technology
B) Assist in formulating and implementing educational policies
C) Manage university libraries
D) Standardize educational materials
Answer: B) Assist in formulating and implementing educational policies

280. When was NCERT established?
A) 1951
B) 1961
C) 1971
D) 1981
Answer: B) 1961

281. How many books and periodicals does the Division of Library Documentation and Information (DLDI) of NCERT have?
A) 100,000 books and 5,000 journals
B) 130,000 books and 5,000 bound periodicals
C) 150,000 books and 7,000 journals
D) 120,000 books and 4,000 journals
Answer: B) 130,000 books and 5,000 bound periodicals

282. What kind of training programs did the DLDI conduct from 1986 to 1995?
A) Long-term degree programs
B) In-service training programs for librarians and teachers
C) Online webinars
D) Research workshops
Answer: B) In-service training programs for librarians and teachers

283. What is the main objective of the National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA)?
A) To regulate educational institutions
B) To promote regional cooperation and international understanding in human resource development
C) To manage public libraries
D) To evaluate educational software
Answer: B) To promote regional cooperation and international understanding in human resource development

284. When was NIEPA established as UNESCO's Regional Centre for Educational Planners and Administrators?
A) 1951
B) 1961
C) 1971
D) 1981
Answer: B) 1961

285. How many books does the library of NIEPA have?
A) About 30,000 books
B) About 40,000 books
C) About 60,000 books
D) About 80,000 books
Answer: C) About 60,000 books

286. What type of training programs does NIEPA organize for librarians?
A) Cooking workshops
B) Training in planning and management of libraries
C) Sports coaching
D) Art and craft sessions
Answer: B) Training in planning and management of libraries

287. Who sponsors the in-service training programs for librarians of DIETs?
A) State government
B) Private organizations
C) Department of Education, Ministry of HRD
D) NCERT
Answer: C) Department of Education, Ministry of HRD

288. What certification is issued to participants upon completing NIEPA training programs?
A) A diploma
B) A certificate signed by the Director and Librarian/Director
C) A letter of recommendation
D) No certification is provided
Answer: B) A certificate signed by the Director and Librarian/Director

289. What did the National Policy of Education (NPE) of 1986 mandate for educational functionaries?
A) To complete a PhD
B) To undergo a three-week In-service Education and Training (INSET) program at least once in five years
C) To attend international conferences
D) To publish research papers

Answer: B) To undergo a three-week In-service Education and Training (INSET) program at least once in five years

290. When was the State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT) founded in Delhi?
A) May 1980
B) May 1985
C) May 1988
D) May 1990
Answer: C) May 1988

291. What is one of the main objectives of the INSET programs organized by SCERT for school librarians?
A) To teach cooking skills
B) To acquaint librarians with the latest developments in information and communication technologies
C) To organize sports events
D) To promote arts and crafts
Answer: B) To acquaint librarians with the latest developments in information and communication technologies

292. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a goal of the INSET programs for school librarians?
A) Enhance competencies to meet future challenges
B) Improve efficiency in promoting reading and information skills among students
C) Provide legal training for librarians
D) Develop the spirit of cooperation and resource sharing among libraries
Answer: C) Provide legal training for librarians

293. What role do library professionals play in the INSET programs?
A) They solely conduct the training sessions.
B) They identify needs, design course frameworks, and evaluate feedback forms.
C) They supervise school principals during the training.
D) They manage the funding for the programs.
Answer: B) They identify needs, design course frameworks, and evaluate feedback forms.

294. Which types of organizations provide training to librarians, as ?
A) Only government organizations
B) Only private institutions
C) Library and Information/Documentation Centers, Schools of Library and Information Science, and Professional Associations
D) Only international bodies
Answer: C) Library and Information/Documentation Centers, Schools of Library and Information Science, and Professional Associations

295. What is the primary focus of the training provided by SCERT to school librarians?
A) To improve sports skills
B) To update professional skills related to library procedures and techniques
C) To enhance their artistic abilities
D) To promote physical education
Answer: B) To update professional skills related to library procedures and techniques

UNIT 3

Library Governance

296. Who is the highest executive authority of a university?
A) The Registrar
B) The Vice-Chancellor
C) The Pro-Vice-Chancellor
D) The Finance Officer
Answer: B) The Vice-Chancellor

297. What can the Vice-Chancellor do regarding library matters?
A) Ignore library matters entirely
B) Delegate authority to the Pro-Vice-Chancellor/Rector
C) Remove all library staff
D) Close the library permanently
Answer: B) Delegate authority to the Pro-Vice-Chancellor/Rector

298. What is the primary purpose of an academic library?
A) To provide entertainment
B) To meet the instructional, research, and recreational needs of user groups
C) To store outdated materials

D) To serve as a meeting space
Answer: B) To meet the instructional, research, and recreational needs of user groups

299. Who may constitute their own library committees in an academic library?
A) Only the faculty
B) Only the administrative staff
C) Both faculty and students
D) Only the librarian
Answer: C) Both faculty and students

300. Why is it important for the librarian to participate in discussions with user groups?
A) To make decisions without consulting others
B) To maintain intimate contacts and contribute effectively to the library's role
C) To increase their own salary
D) To ensure library materials are not borrowed
Answer: B) To maintain intimate contacts and contribute effectively to the library's role

301. Who may be considered part of the public for an academic library?
A) Only current students
B) Families of faculty, neighborhood community, friends of the library, alumni, visiting scholars, and industrial/business houses
C) Only faculty members
D) None of the above
Answer: B) Families of faculty, neighborhood community, friends of the library, alumni, visiting scholars, and industrial/business houses

302. In a developing country like India, what role do academic libraries often play for the community?
A) They are considered unnecessary.
B) They may be the last resort for information and resources due to poorly stocked public libraries.
C) They serve only faculty members.
D) They focus solely on digital resources.
Answer: B) They may be the last resort for information and resources due to poorly stocked public libraries.

303. What is the primary role of the Library Governing Body?
A) To handle all daily operations of the library
B) To govern, make policy, and manage the library
C) To serve as a buffer between the library authority and users
D) To conduct research on library management
Answer: B) To govern, make policy, and manage the library

304. Which of the following is NOT a name commonly used for a library governing body?
A) Library Committee
B) Library Board
C) Library Management Team
D) Library Trustees
Answer: C) Library Management Team

305. What is one of the key functions of a library committee?
A) To oversee all day-to-day library operations
B) To formulate library policies and objectives
C) To restrict access to library materials
D) To design library furniture
Answer: B) To formulate library policies and objectives

306. According to Wilson and Tauber, the library committee should primarily serve in what capacity?
A) Administrative and executive
B) Informative and advisory
C) Budgetary and financial
D) Technical and operational
Answer: B) Informative and advisory

307. What is one of the responsibilities of a library governing body?
A) Conducting classes for users
B) Selecting proper books and periodicals relevant to the user community
C) Managing the library’s daily operations
D) Organizing events for community outreach
Answer: B) Selecting proper books and periodicals relevant to the user community

308. How does the governing body help the librarian?
A) By making all library decisions independently
B) By providing financial resources directly to the users
C) By supporting the librarian in defending important decisions
D) By ignoring the librarian’s requests
Answer: C) By supporting the librarian in defending important decisions

309. Which of the following is a power of the library governing body?
A) To conduct library classes
B) To formulate library policies and objectives
C) To manage user complaints directly
D) To restrict all library access
Answer: B) To formulate library policies and objectives

310. What should the library committee ideally restrict itself to?
A) Specific applications and day-to-day management
B) General policy and not specific applications
C) Handling all user queries
D) Managing external relationships with vendors
Answer: B) General policy and not specific applications

311. What is one of the functions of a library governing body regarding finances?
A) To deny all purchase requests
B) To oversee budget estimates and approve expenditures
C) To independently manage all financial aspects without oversight
D) To prepare tax returns for the library
Answer: B) To oversee budget estimates and approve expenditures

Library authorities in the context of the development of academic libraries:

Category	Powers Retained by Library Authorities
Financial Management	- Provision of financial assistance - Levying or increasing library tax, rates, fees, or charges for services
Staff Management	- Sanctioning of new posts - Appointment, suspension, and dismissal of senior library staff - Matters regarding status, salary scales, and service conditions of library staff - Deputation of library staff for training, workshops, conferences, and seminars
Infrastructure Development	- Planning, designing, and expenditure for new library buildings - Renovation or extension of existing buildings - Setting up of new units, branches, or service stations
Collaboration and Networking	- Participation in resource sharing, networking, or cooperative ventures with other libraries or agencies
Financial Resources	- Raising loans from banks, public, or private agencies

312. What is one power typically retained by library authorities that is not passed on to the Library Committee?
A) Selection of library books
B) Appointment, suspension, and dismissal of senior library staff
C) Conducting user training sessions
D) Marketing library services
Answer: B) Appointment, suspension, and dismissal of senior library staff

313. Which of the following is a function of library authorities?
A) Managing day-to-day library operations
B) Planning and designing new library buildings
C) Conducting library classes
D) Collecting fines from users
Answer: B) Planning and designing new library buildings

314. What is the primary role of an Executive Committee in a library?
A) To report every action to the library authority
B) To act independently within the framework of prescribed policies
C) To manage the financial accounts of the library
D) To oversee the maintenance of library facilities
Answer: B) To act independently within the framework of prescribed policies

315. How does a Self-Perpetuation Committee derive its powers?
A) Through decisions made by the library staff
B) From the provisions of a statute

C) By the library authority's approval
D) Through user feedback
Answer: B) From the provisions of a statute

316. What characterizes a Reporting Committee?
A) It has no decision-making power and only makes recommendations
B) Its decisions need confirmation from the library authority
C) It can decide policies within certain limits without needing confirmation
D) It is responsible for managing library finances
Answer: C) It can decide policies within certain limits without needing confirmation

317. Which committee is described as having no real power and can only make recommendations?
A) Executive Committee
B) Self-Perpetuation Committee
C) Recommending Committee
D) Ad-hoc Committee
Answer: C) Recommending Committee

318. What is the main purpose of an Ad-hoc Committee?
A) To perform ongoing tasks
B) To handle specific jobs for a particular time
C) To make long-term decisions for the library
D) To manage library finances
Answer: B) To handle specific jobs for a particular time

319. What is the function of Sub-Committees in library management?
A) To manage the entire library budget
B) To expedite decision-making and avoid lengthy discussions
C) To oversee user feedback and complaints
D) To control the library's marketing strategy
Answer: B) To expedite decision-making and avoid lengthy discussions

320. Why are sub-committees appointed in library management?
A) To take over the duties of the main committee
B) To focus on specific problems like book selection and maintenance
C) To manage all financial decisions of the library
D) To represent the library in community events
Answer: B) To focus on specific problems like book selection and maintenance

Different types of library committees found in academic libraries, detailing their names, functions, and characteristics:

Committee Type	Description
Executive Committee	- Holds delegated powers and operates independently within prescribed policies. - Can appoint sub-committees for specific functions. - Sometimes referred to as the Management Committee.
Self-Perpetuation Committee	- Established under statutory provisions with defined constitution, powers, and functions. - Has final authority to control and manage the library.
Reporting Committee	- Operates within set limits to decide policies. - Actions within limits do not require confirmation from the authority; they are merely reported.
Recommending Committee	- Lacks real power; can only make recommendations. - It is up to the authority to accept and act on these recommendations.
Ad-hoc Committee	- Formed for specific tasks within a designated time frame. - Independent in nature and capable of making quick decisions.
Sub-Committee	- Comprises a few knowledgeable members to assist in management tasks. - Aims to expedite decision-making and

	minimize lengthy discussions. - Reports are submitted to the main library committee for review and decisions.

321. Who typically acts as the Secretary of a library committee?
A) The librarian
B) The Chairman
C) A nominated member
D) The Vice-Chancellor
Answer: A) The librarian

322. In most Indian universities, who usually serves as the Chairman of the Library Committee?
A) The Principal
B) The Head of the Department
C) The Vice-Chancellor
D) The senior faculty member
Answer: C) The Vice-Chancellor

323. What is the typical duration for which persons are nominated to a library committee?
A) One year
B) Two to three years
C) Four to five years
D) Indefinitely
Answer: B) Two to three years

324. What are library resources?
A) Only reading materials
B) Any tangible or intangible object that enhances the utility of its inheritor
C) Only human resources in the library
D) Only funding sources for the library
Answer: B) Any tangible or intangible object that enhances the utility of its inheritor

325. Which of the following is NOT considered a library resource?
A) Reading material
B) Building, furniture, and equipment
C) The librarian's personal collection
D) Status and goodwill of the library
Answer: C) The librarian's personal collection

326. How are library collections typically built?
A) Only through purchases
B) Through donations and gifts only
C) Through purchase, exchange of publications, or gifts
D) By user contributions
Answer: C) Through purchase, exchange of publications, or gifts

327. What primarily determines the collections and services of an academic library?
A) The size of the library building
B) The funding at its disposal
C) The number of staff employed
D) The amount of user participation
Answer: B) The funding at its disposal

328. Which resource is considered the greatest asset of any library?
A) The building and equipment
B) The collection of books
C) The staff
D) The funding
Answer: C) The staff

329. How can the status and goodwill of a library be described?
A) Measurable only in terms of the collection size
B) Built over time through various resources and efforts
C) Irrelevant to the library's operations
D) Determined solely by the library's funding
Answer: B) Built over time through various resources and efforts

330. What is an essential characteristic of a library building to enhance its usability?
A) It must be small and cozy
B) It should be located in a busy street
C) It should be capacious, lighted, and airy
D) It should have only basic furniture
Answer: C) It should be capacious, lighted, and airy

331. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a significant role of libraries in their promotional endeavors?
A) Paternal Role
B) Philanthropic Role
C) Entrepreneurial Role
D) Incremental Role
Answer: C) Entrepreneurial Role

332. What is included in the paternal role of library authorities?
A) Managing library staff only

B) Creating, launching, funding, and monitoring libraries
C) Organizing community events
D) Developing library software
Answer: B) Creating, launching, funding, and monitoring libraries

333. Who primarily decides the educational policy that includes library policy in India?
A) Local community leaders
B) The Planning Commission
C) Parliament and state legislative assemblies
D) University librarians
Answer: C) Parliament and state legislative assemblies

334. What role does the University Grants Commission (UGC) play in relation to academic libraries?
A) It conducts research on library services
B) It monitors and allocates grants for library development
C) It develops library software
D) It organizes library conferences
Answer: B) It monitors and allocates grants for library development

335. How much funding was allocated to each of the 9 Central universities in India by the UGC for library development in early 1994?
A) Rs. 1 crore
B) Rs. 2 crores
C) Rs. 5 crores
D) Rs. 10 crores
Answer: B) Rs. 2 crores

336. What type of policy does the Planning Commission and Ministry of Human Resource Development follow regarding academic libraries?
A) Restrictive policy
B) Liberal policy
C) Inflexible policy
D) Mandatory policy
Answer: B) Liberal policy

337. What is a key responsibility of legislative bodies concerning libraries?
A) To manage day-to-day operations
B) To create awareness about the library's financial needs
C) To select library staff
D) To organize library events
Answer: B) To create awareness about the library's financial needs

338. Which of the following reflects the relationship between library policy and educational policy in India?
A) Library policy is independent of educational policy.
B) Library policy is a corollary of educational policy.
C) Library policy supersedes educational policy.
D) Educational policy is secondary to library policy.
Answer: B) Library policy is a corollary of educational policy.

339. How does the UGC exercise its monitoring right in the allocation of library grants?
A) By providing funds without guidelines
B) By issuing clear guidelines for spending on separate library heads
C) By randomly selecting universities for funding
D) By consulting community members
Answer: B) By issuing clear guidelines for spending on separate library heads

340. What is the primary focus of library authorities in their paternal role?
A) Creating partnerships with private libraries
B) Addressing community needs and awareness
C) Developing new technologies for libraries
D) Conducting research on library usage
Answer: B) Addressing community needs and awareness

Philanthropic Role *and* ***Friendly Role*** *in the context of academic libraries:*

Role	Description	Examples
Philanthropic Role	- Recognizes the importance of donations and support for library development and maintenance. - Emphasizes the tradition of daana	- Libraries like Banaras Hindu University (Gaekwad Library) and Delhi School of Economics (Rattan Tata Library) benefit from private endowments

	(donation) in India, which should be embraced.	and donations. - The Jawaharlal Nehru University Library has received notable collections through donations.
	- Donations can be monetary or in kind, including books, furniture, and equipment. - Benefactors can include casual visitors, scholars, alumni, and businesses.	- A foreign painter gifted a water painting to a Central University Library in Delhi. - Libraries benefit from various types of donations, enhancing their resources and infrastructure.
Friendly Role	- Similar to philanthropy, but focuses on symbolic support rather than substantial transfers. - Friends of the Library actively advocate for and support the library's needs.	- A Friend of the Library may solicit funds, offer services, and promote public relations for the library. - There is a lack of formal Friends of the Library institutions in India.
	- Emphasizes community engagement and loyalty, leading to a supportive network for	- The absence of a strong community support system means libraries struggle to create a loyal
	the library. - Requires sustained investment and attention to the community's information needs.	base of Friends. - Academic libraries need to enhance service satisfaction to foster Friend relationships.

341. What is the primary focus of the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA)?
A) Managing library budgets
B) Addressing issues concerning libraries with national governments and international organizations
C) Providing technical support for library systems
D) Organizing local library events
Answer: B) Addressing issues concerning libraries with national governments and international organizations

342. What significant event related to IFLA occurred in New Delhi in 1992?
A) The establishment of new library regulations
B) A conference that provided an impetus to the library profession in India
C) The launch of a new library management software
D) The founding of the Indian Library Association
Answer: B) A conference that provided an impetus to the library profession in India

343. , how are the results of IFLA's efforts described?
A) Immediate but insignificant
B) Slow but substantive
C) Rapid and extensive
D) Minimal and unimportant
Answer: B) Slow but substantive

345. Who edited the book "Library Development: A Future Imperative"?
A) Ray Prytherch
B) Dwight F. Burlingame
C) K.S. Hingwe
D) Baman Parida
Answer: B) Dwight F. Burlingame

346. What topic does the book "The University Library: The Organization, Administration

and Functions of Academic Libraries" primarily cover?
A) The financial aspects of libraries
B) The organization, administration, and functions of academic libraries
C) The history of library development
D) Library technology trends
Answer: B) The organization, administration, and functions of academic libraries

347. In which city was the IFLA conference held in 1992?
A) Mumbai
B) Kolkata
C) New Delhi
D) Bangalore
Answer: C) New Delhi

348. What is the significance of the IFLA conference?
A) It led to the development of new library software.
B) It provided an unparalleled impetus to the library profession in India.
C) It introduced new library tax regulations.
D) It was the first conference of IFLA ever held.
Answer: B) It provided an unparalleled impetus to the library profession in India.

349. Which publication discusses the management of university libraries in India?
A) Fundamentals of Library Management
B) Managing University Libraries
C) Academic Library by the Year 2000
D) Harrod's Librarians' Glossary
Answer: B) Managing University Libraries

350. What can be inferred about the impact of the IFLA conference in 1992?
A) Its impact was short-lived and unimportant.
B) Its results will be felt for a long time to come.
C) It primarily focused on technical library issues.
D) It did not have any significant outcomes.
Answer: B) Its results will be felt for a long time to come.

UNIT 4

Academic Libraries Services

351. According to Peter Drucker, which of the following is NOT one of the operations of a manager?
A) Setting objectives
B) Organizing
C) Conducting research
D) Motivating and communicating
Answer: C) Conducting research

352. Which two categories of Peter Drucker's management principles directly relate to the user community in library service?
A) Setting objectives and measuring
B) Motivating and communicating, and developing people
C) Organizing and measuring
D) Setting objectives and developing people
Answer: B) Motivating and communicating, and developing people

353. What is the 'Hawthorne effect' ?
A) A financial strategy for libraries
B) The effect of making people feel special
C) A method for cataloging library resources
D) A psychological theory about stress
Answer: B) The effect of making people feel special

354. Why is user perception crucial for the effectiveness of library services?
A) It determines the funding received by the library.
B) It influences how well the library is organized.
C) It affects users' willingness to utilize library services.
D) It is not significant in academic institutions.
Answer: C) It affects users' willingness to utilize library services.

355. What are the three types of inquiries ?
A) Analytical, directional, and biological
B) Factual, directional, and biological
C) Subject, document, and factual
D) Biological, factual, and directional
Answer: D) Biological, factual, and directional

356. What is the first step in the inquiry process ?
A) Information search
B) Document search
C) Inquiry
D) Collection development
Answer: C) Inquiry

357. What does the term 'collection development policies' refer to?
A) The budget allocation for library services
B) The guidelines for selecting and managing library resources
C) The physical arrangement of library materials
D) The communication strategies with users
Answer: B) The guidelines for selecting and managing library resources

358. What type of searches can inquiries lead to?
A) Creative and technical searches
B) Subject searches and document searches
C) Online and offline searches
D) Experimental and theoretical searches
Answer: B) Subject searches and document searches

359. , what is essential for effective library service?
A) A large collection of rare books
B) Matching the document with the content of the inquiry
C) A well-designed library building
D) High-tech library management software
Answer: B) Matching the document with the content of the inquiry

360. What techniques are mentioned for ensuring effective utilization of library services?
A) User experience design and social media marketing
B) Bibliometric, citation, and user studies
C) Database management and archival techniques
D) Financial audits and performance reviews
Answer: B) Bibliometric, citation, and user studies

361. What is the second step in the taxonomy of library service?
A) Becoming informed
B) Retrieval
C) Demand
D) Allocation of resources
Answer: B) Retrieval

362. What does the 'reference interview' aim to achieve?
A) To evaluate library resources
B) To transform ordinary language into the language of the retrieval system
C) To assess user satisfaction
D) To organize library collections
Answer: B) To transform ordinary language into the language of the retrieval system

363. , what is a significant challenge users face regarding retrieval systems?
A) Overabundance of information
B) Insufficient understanding of the organization of the retrieval system
C) Lack of technological resources
D) Excessive technical jargon
Answer: B) Insufficient understanding of the organization of the retrieval system

364. What psychological barriers are identified as hindrances to becoming informed?
A) Limited personal knowledge and cognitive skills
B) High levels of education
C) Access to technology
D) Social support
Answer: A) Limited personal knowledge and cognitive skills

365. What does the term 'demand' refer to in the context of library service?
A) The number of resources available in the library
B) The user's need for library services
C) The cost of library materials
D) The quantity of users visiting the library
Answer: B) The user's need for library services

366. Which of the following is NOT a type of need identified in library literature?
A) Recognized but unused needs
B) Unsuccessful attempts to use a library service
C) Exaggerated wants for library services
D) Satisfied demand from library use
Answer: C) Exaggerated wants for library services

367. , which two categories of demand relate to actual library service use?
A) Recognized needs and exaggerated wants
B) Unrecognized needs and satisfied demand
C) Unsuccessful attempts and satisfied demand
D) Needs and desires
Answer: C) Unsuccessful attempts and satisfied demand

368. What has added a new dimension to the demand for library services ?
A) Decreased library funding
B) Increased costs and induction of information technology
C) Greater public interest in libraries
D) Improved library facilities
Answer: B) Increased costs and induction of information technology

369. What is the focus of concern regarding the allocation of resources in library services?
A) The librarians' role in resource allocation
B) The separation of resource allocation from their use
C) The technology used for resource management
D) User satisfaction with resource availability
Answer: B) The separation of resource allocation from their use

370. What is emphasized as important for the future of library service?
A) Traditional library practices
B) The cost of library materials
C) An integrated view of library service and conceptual frameworks
D) Increased funding from governmental sources
Answer: C) An integrated view of library service and conceptual frameworks

Library Services and Its Users as a System:

Concept	Description
Functions of Library Service	Library services should perform four key functions: 1. **Information** 2. **Instruction** 3. **Guidance** 4. **Stimulation**
Ranganathan's Definition	- Reference service defined as "the process of establishing contact between reader and book by personal service." - Focuses primarily on **Information** and **Guidance** but neglects **Instruction**.
Critique of Ranganathan's Perspective	- The definition reflects a one-sided view of library services, positioning users as passive recipients. - It fails to recognize the need for a balanced interaction between librarians and users.
Balanced System Approach	- Library services should be viewed as a system with interacting components, where both librarians and users have active roles. - **Instruction** should be emphasized alongside reference services.
User Empowerment	- Incorporating instruction empowers users, promoting an independent and proactive engagement with library resources. - Encourages dialogue and interaction between librarians and users.
Achieving Objectives	- A balanced interaction between reference librarians and users leads to positive outcomes. - The library service system functions effectively when all parts are engaged in achieving common goals.

371. According to S.R. Ranganathan, what is the primary function of reference service?
A) To provide educational resources
B) To establish effective contacts between the reader and the document
C) To manage library collections
D) To conduct research studies
Answer: B) To establish effective contacts between the reader and the document

372. How does Ranganathan categorize reference service?
A) By the type of materials used

B) By the duration of service
C) By the level of user education
D) By the number of librarians involved
Answer: B) By the duration of service

373. Which of the following is NOT one of the four categories of reference service mentioned?
A) Initiation
B) Directional instruction
C) Digital reference service
D) Long-range reference service
Answer: C) Digital reference service

374. What basic difference is highlighted between ready-reference and long-range reference service?
A) The availability of digital resources
B) The training required for librarians
C) The time involved, material used, and nature of information sought
D) The age of the library resources
Answer: C) The time involved, material used, and nature of information sought

375. What fundamental contradiction exists between reference service and user education, ?
A) Reference service is more cost-effective than user education.
B) Reference service is subjective, while user education has objective connotations.
C) User education is less important than reference service.
D) Reference service requires more time than user education.
Answer: B) Reference service is subjective, while user education has objective connotations.

376. What has contributed to the renewed interest in reference service since Ranganathan's time?
A) The decline in library usage
B) The emergence of new librarianship theories
C) The recognition of interrogative approaches and information technology
D) Increased funding for libraries
Answer: C) The recognition of interrogative approaches and information technology

377. What is the primary focus of the reference process?
A) Acquisition of new resources
B) Interaction between users and reference librarians
C) Cataloging library materials
D) Conducting library assessments
Answer: B) Interaction between users and reference librarians

378. Which step in the reference process involves the user formulating their inquiry?
A) User has a problem
B) Puts initial query
C) Formulates enquiry in reference interview
D) Conducts search
Answer: C) Formulates enquiry in reference interview

379. What role does the information worker play in the reference process?
A) To collect fines from users
B) To select source types and conduct literature searches
C) To enforce library rules
D) To manage the library's budget
Answer: B) To select source types and conduct literature searches

380. , how many steps are identified in the reference process?
A) 10 steps
B) 12 steps
C) 15 steps
D) 20 steps
Answer: C) 15 steps

1. User has a problem
2. Recognizes a need for information
3. Puts initial query
4. Formulates inquiry in the reference interview
5. Information worker selects source type(s)
6. Selects specific source(s)
7. Selects path
8. Translates inquiry statement into the language of source(s)
9. Selects points of entry
10. Conducts search
11. Appraises and modifies search strategy
12. Selects answer
13. Makes response
14. Evaluates response
15. Records

The concept of **Reference Work** in library services:

Concept	Description
Definition by Ranganathan	- Reference service is defined as the establishment of effective contacts between the reader and the document through the mediation of a reference librarian. - Two categories: long-range and short-range reference service.
Categories of Reference Service	- Four categories identified: 1. **Initiation** 2. **Directional Instruction** (general help to the reader) 3. **Ready-Reference Service** 4. **Long-Range Reference Service**
Demarcation between Services	- Ranganathan emphasized the distinction between ready-reference and long-range reference services based on: 1. Time involved 2. Material used 3. Nature of information sought
Informational vs. Instructional	- Ranganathan touched on the distinction between informational and instructional functions of reference service, though he did not pursue it further. - Noted contradiction between subjective reference service and objective user education.
Development of Reference Service	- Reference service has evolved significantly since Ranganathan's time, with increased interest due to: 1. Recognition of interrogative approaches in library and information science 2. Construction of conceptual frameworks 3. Technological advancements
Reference Process	- Interaction between users and reference librarians involves several steps, often referred to as the reference interview and the search process.
Steps of the Reference Process	1. User has a problem 2. Recognizes a need for information 3. Puts initial query 4. Formulates inquiry in the reference interview 5. Information worker selects source type(s) 6. Selects specific source(s) 7. Selects path 8. Translates inquiry statement into the language of source(s) 9. Selects points of entry 10. Conducts search 11. Appraises and modifies search strategy 12. Selects answer 13. Makes response 14. Evaluates response 15. Records

User Education *in library services:*

Concept	Description
User Education vs. Library Service	- Superficially viewed as an antithesis, but they are actually interrelated. - Library service implies dependence, while user education emphasizes independence, yet both coexist as a continuum.

Dialectical Relationship	- A synthesis emerges from the contradiction between user education and library service. - User education fosters independence while reflecting the traditional values of library service.
Philosophy of User Education	- Major assumptions: a) Existence of a mind that plays a significant role in learning. b) Mind has a cognitive structure with capabilities and limitations. c) Cognitive structure precedes experience. d) Mind's function is abstraction.
Cognitive Processes	- Cognitive processes transform learners into self-learners and independent thinkers. - Independent study becomes the highest objective of user education, promoting problem-solving skills and mastery of information.
Lewis Shores and Library College	- Shares emphasized the importance of library centers in enhancing student learning. - The concept of a Library College focuses on effective learning and independent study with expert guidance.
Model of User Education	- Best understood through logical stages: 1) **Orientation** 2) **Bibliographic Instruction** 3) **Profiling**
Orientation	- The most common method for imparting user education, particularly in undergraduate colleges. - Aimed at familiarizing students with library organization and techniques, especially during admission to new courses.
Example: University of Texas	- Conducts formal library orientation for 10,000 freshmen annually, involving printed guides, class materials, and evaluation of the program. - Initial library visit includes a self-guided tour.
Methods of Orientation	- Varies by library type and user needs; methods include: 1) **Direct Methods**: lectures, guided tours, individual help, practical exercises, tutorials/seminars. 2) **Indirect Methods**: films, videos, tapes, printed guides, self-instruction.
User Education in India	- Formal user education is still developing, with orientation as the initial step. - Bibliographic instruction and profiling follow as logical extensions. - User education is an economical and effective method of imparting library service.

381. What is the primary goal of bibliographic instruction, according to Patricia B. Knapp?
A) To enhance library collections
B) To guide students in developing a sophisticated understanding of the library
C) To increase the number of library users
D) To teach librarians about user needs
Answer: B) To guide students in developing a sophisticated understanding of the library

382. Which of the following features is NOT associated with the bibliographic instruction program at Earlham College?
A) Course-related
B) Self-paced learning
C) Demonstrated
D) Graduated
Answer: B) Self-paced learning

383. How long does the formal bibliographic instruction course at Earlham College extend for undergraduate students?
A) One year
B) Two years
C) Four years
D) Three years
Answer: B) Two years

384. What is one of the six components of the bibliographic instruction course for biological students at Earlham College?
A) Digital libraries
B) General type of reference books
C) User experience design
D) Library management systems
Answer: B) General type of reference books

385. How can bibliographic instruction benefit students, especially in developing countries like India?
A) By increasing the library's budget
B) By enabling self-service and reducing reliance on reference staff
C) By promoting digital resources exclusively
D) By limiting access to information
Answer: B) By enabling self-service and reducing reliance on reference staff

386. What is the logical extension of bibliographic instruction, as ?
A) Orientation
B) Profiling
C) Cataloging
D) Collection development
Answer: B) Profiling

387. What does profiling involve in the context of user education?
A) Providing users with pre-defined search results
B) Creating individual or group information needs profiles
C) Managing library budgets and funding
D) Enforcing library policies
Answer: B) Creating individual or group information needs profiles

388. In the experiment at Jawaharlal Nehru University, what was the outcome of the Group Readers' profile?
A) The library resources were underutilized.
B) The University Library effectively responded to the modulated information needs of students.
C) Students showed no interest in the profiling process.
D) The experiment did not yield any significant results.
Answer: B) The University Library effectively responded to the modulated information needs of students.

389. Which of the following steps is NOT part of the methodology for profile designing?
A) Drawing concept maps
B) Coding profile terms
C) Conducting surveys
D) Preparation of profile sheets
Answer: C) Conducting surveys

390. How is the profiling example at the Indian Institute of Science?
A) It is a temporary initiative.
B) It is a well-documented SDI service for faculty and researchers.
C) It is focused solely on undergraduate students.
D) It is not regularly evaluated.
Answer: B) It is a well-documented SDI service for faculty and researchers.

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391. What are the three types of institutional constraints ?
A) Physical, technological, and financial
B) Physical, organizational, and attitudinal
C) Environmental, structural, and procedural
D) Operational, managerial, and logistical
Answer: B) Physical, organizational, and attitudinal

392. Which of the following is considered a physical constraint to library service?
A) Staff training
B) Library bureaucracy
C) Size of the library building
D) User attitudes
Answer: C) Size of the library building

393. What is a proposed solution to overcome the constraints of physical barriers in library services?
A) Increasing the number of library staff
B) Implementing an outreach program
C) Reducing library hours
D) Focusing solely on digital resources

Answer: B) Implementing an outreach program

394. How can the internal organization of library spaces enhance user service?
A) By minimizing staff presence in the library
B) By reflecting a user-oriented approach
C) By creating more formal spaces for staff only
D) By increasing security measures
Answer: B) By reflecting a user-oriented approach

395. What is the purpose of the new concept of sign systems in libraries?
A) To restrict access to certain areas
B) To rationalize traffic patterns and guide users
C) To display library rules and regulations
D) To enhance the physical appearance of the library
Answer: B) To rationalize traffic patterns and guide users

396. Which approach is emphasized to break down barriers in library services?
A) A technology-driven approach
B) A managerial approach focusing on problem-solving
C) A traditional bureaucratic approach
D) A purely administrative approach
Answer: B) A managerial approach focusing on problem-solving

397. What is indicated as a limitation of library workers in relation to constraints in service?
A) Their familiarity with technology
B) Their limited training and approach
C) Their extensive experience in the field
D) Their understanding of user needs
Answer: B) Their limited training and approach

398. What may be required to address old problems in library service ?
A) Ignoring the past and focusing on future technologies
B) Recognition of the need for drastic organizational changes
C) Increasing the number of resources available
D) Decreasing the emphasis on user feedback
Answer: B) Recognition of the need for drastic organizational changes

399. What is the impact of 'the mind set' projected by the profession's establishment on library services?
A) It encourages innovation and change.
B) It may inhibit fresh approaches and adaptations.
C) It enhances collaboration among library workers.
D) It leads to better training programs for staff.
Answer: B) It may inhibit fresh approaches and adaptations.

400. What overall strategy is suggested for improving library services in light of constraints?
A) Maintaining current structures without change
B) Focusing exclusively on digital library initiatives
C) Emphasizing innovative problem-solving and fresh perspectives
D) Relying on user feedback without implementing changes
Answer: C) Emphasizing innovative problem-solving and fresh perspectives.

401. What is the primary purpose of evaluating library services ?
A) To increase the number of resources available
B) To identify information needs and provide satisfaction to users
C) To measure staff performance in the library
D) To enhance the library's physical infrastructure
Answer: B) To identify information needs and provide satisfaction to users

402. Which model is for evaluating library services?
A) The customer satisfaction model
B) The input-process-output model
C) The SWOT analysis model
D) The performance measurement model
Answer: B) The input-process-output model

403. In the context of the input-process-output model, what does 'input' refer to?
A) The outcome of the library services
B) The information needs of users
C) The search strategies employed
D) The resources available in the library
Answer: B) The information needs of users

404. What are the basic components of the system model ?
A) Problem, solution, and feedback
B) Input, process, and output
C) Needs assessment, resource allocation, and service delivery
D) User feedback, staff training, and resource management
Answer: B) Input, process, and output

405. How is the 'problem' defined in the context of the evaluation model?
A) A situation that needs to be improved
B) An irrelevant factor in library service
C) A guideline for staff training
D) The physical layout of the library
Answer: A) A situation that needs to be improved

406. What is the role of the 'problem solving process' in the input-process-output model?
A) To create a better physical environment for users
B) To analyze the existing situation and determine information needs
C) To provide resources to library staff
D) To eliminate user feedback
Answer: B) To analyze the existing situation and determine information needs

407. What does the 'output' represent in the evaluation of library services?
A) The resources used during the search
B) The solutions and information needs fulfilled
C) The number of users accessing library services
D) The strategies implemented for user satisfaction
Answer: B) The solutions and information needs fulfilled

408. , what is considered the highest ideal to be achieved by library service?
A) Increased funding for library resources
B) Information satisfaction for users
C) Enhanced staff performance
D) Greater physical space in libraries
Answer: B) Information satisfaction for users

409. How can the input-process-output model be applied ?
A) Only to reference librarians
B) Only to self-service profiling
C) To all kinds of library service situations
D) Exclusively to digital resources
Answer: C) To all kinds of library service situations

410. What is the significance of viewing library service as a model of information needs?
A) It emphasizes the importance of technology in libraries.
B) It focuses on the administrative aspects of library management.
C) It highlights the resolution of information needs and user satisfaction.
D) It reduces the need for user engagement in library services.
Answer: C) It highlights the resolution of information needs and user satisfaction.

UNIT 5

Financial management of academic libraries

411. What is the primary concern of financial management ?
A) Increasing library user membership
B) Managing financial operations of an organization
C) Improving library physical infrastructure
D) Enhancing the library's collection of resources
Answer: B) Managing financial operations of an organization

412. Which of the following responsibilities does the library have regarding financial management?
A) Conducting library training sessions
B) Preparing reports about financial operations
C) Purchasing non-library related equipment
D) Marketing library services to other institutions
Answer: B) Preparing reports about financial operations

413. What has modern financial management emphasized in recent years?
A) Reduction of library staff
B) Wise utilization of funds and decision-making
C) Increased funding from external sources
D) Expansion of physical library space
Answer: B) Wise utilization of funds and decision-making

414. How is a library generally classified in terms of profit status?
A) For-profit organization
B) Non-profit organization
C) Government organization
D) Corporate entity
Answer: B) Non-profit organization

415. What is a key characteristic of a non-profit organization like a library?
A) It charges high fees for its services.
B) It aims to generate profits for shareholders.
C) It provides goods or services at little or no cost.
D) It focuses solely on digital resources.
Answer: C) It provides goods or services at little or no cost.

416. What does the scope of financial management involve ?
A) Only marketing and promotion of library services
B) Planning and controlling financial resources
C) Managing staff and volunteers in the library
D) Conducting research on user satisfaction
Answer: B) Planning and controlling financial resources

417. Which guideline emphasizes avoiding unnecessary expenditure in academic libraries?
A) Easy and Simple Methods
B) Economy in Financial Matters
C) Timetable for Operations
D) Flexibility in the Framework
Answer: B) Economy in Financial Matters

418. What principle stresses the need for optimal utilization of resources?
A) Simplicity of Procedures
B) Flexibility in the Framework
C) Easy and Simple Methods
D) Adherence to Statutory Rules
Answer: C) Easy and Simple Methods

419. , why should financial management procedures be simple?
A) To encourage more complex financial planning
B) To promote user engagement in financial matters
C) To ensure economy and efficiency of operations
D) To reduce the need for budget preparation
Answer: C) To ensure economy and efficiency of operations

420. What suggest about the time table for financial operations?
A) It should be created at the end of the financial year.
B) It must be based on past experiences and future needs.
C) It is optional and not essential for effective management.
D) It should focus only on budget preparation.
Answer: B) It must be based on past experiences and future needs.

421. What is the significance of flexibility in financial management ?
A) It allows strict adherence to existing rules without exceptions.
B) It enables adjustments based on changing circumstances.
C) It minimizes the need for planning in financial operations.
D) It promotes unnecessary complexity in procedures.
Answer: B) It enables adjustments based on changing circumstances.

422. Why is adherence to statutory rules and procedures important in financial management?
A) It allows libraries to avoid budget preparation.
B) It ensures compliance with legal and institutional requirements.
C) It promotes unrestricted spending of library funds.
D) It simplifies financial reporting processes.
Answer: B) It ensures compliance with legal and institutional requirements.

***Sources of Library Revenue**:*

Source of Revenue	Description
Grants from Foundations or Agencies	- Useful revenue source; examples include: - **Wheat Loan Programme**: India received $1,700,000 (1954-1962) for purchasing American books and librarian exchanges. - **University of Delhi**:

	Received $351,000 (1967-68) from Ford Foundation for library purposes and additional funds from the Rockefeller Foundation for library science training and materials.
Endowments	- A permanent source of support through cash or property endowments. - Rare in India; Indian libraries have lagged behind in establishing endowments for long-term financial support.
Donations	- Gifts in cash or kind (e.g., books from individuals or organizations). - Donations to Indian academic libraries are infrequent and not considered a reliable financial source.
Fees and Fines from Readers	- Libraries charge fees for usage, e.g., University of Delhi charges Rs.3 per annum for post-graduate students and a Library Development fee of Rs.180 from 1994-95. - Fines are imposed on late returns or loss/misuse of books but are typically low (e.g., 25 paise per day) and not a significant income source.
Charges for Services	- Fees for specific services such as reprographic services (Xerox, microfilming), interlibrary loans, and translations. - Increasing use of information technology leads to higher service costs, prompting libraries to charge for these services.
Miscellaneous Sources	- **Sale of Library Publications**: Libraries may publish bibliographies, indexing services, and periodicals. An active library can generate revenue through a robust publication program. - **Sale of Waste Paper**: Selling old newspapers, magazines, and documents can provide a small revenue source. - Other miscellaneous sources may exist.

423. What is a library budget primarily defined as?
A) A detailed report of library activities
B) An estimation of expected income and expenditure
C) A plan for library marketing strategies
D) A list of library resources available
Answer: B) An estimation of expected income and expenditure

424. How often is budgeting typically done for libraries?
A) Monthly
B) Quarterly
C) Bi-annually
D) Yearly
Answer: D) Yearly

425. When are budget estimates for the next financial year usually called?
A) At the beginning of the current financial year
B) At the end of the current financial year
C) During the middle of the current financial year
D) After the Library Committee meeting
Answer: C) During the middle of the current financial year

426. What is the role of the budget committee in a university library?
A) To manage library staff recruitment
B) To formulate and implement the budget
C) To conduct user satisfaction surveys
D) To organize library events and activities
Answer: B) To formulate and implement the budget

427. Who chairs the budget committee in a university library?
A) The librarian
B) The parent body representative
C) A section head
D) The budget coordinator
Answer: A) The librarian

428. What is one of the responsibilities of the librarian during the budget preparation process?
A) To ignore conflicting interests
B) To enforce strict budgeting rules
C) To resolve conflicting interests and pressures
D) To prepare financial reports for external stakeholders
Answer: C) To resolve conflicting interests and pressures

429. After approval from the Library Committee, where is the proposed budget submitted next?
A) To the library staff
B) To the university students
C) To the parent body for final approval
D) To external funding agencies
Answer: C) To the parent body for final approval

430. Which type of budget is characterized by detailed line items for each expenditure?
A) Lump sum budget
B) Line-item budget
C) Zero-based budgeting
D) Performance budget
Answer: B) Line-item budget

431. What does a lump sum budget provide?
A) Detailed accounts of each item
B) A total amount for all expenses without itemization
C) A performance evaluation of the library staff
D) A fixed budget for specific programs
Answer: B) A total amount for all expenses without itemization

432. What is the planning programming budgeting system (PPBS) primarily concerned with?
A) Simplifying budget procedures
B) Linking budgeting to program planning
C) Ensuring funds are allocated equally
D) Providing detailed line-item accounts
Answer: B) Linking budgeting to program planning

433. Which budgeting method requires justification for all expenses from the ground up each year?
A) Zero-based budgeting (ZBB)
B) Performance budgeting
C) Lump sum budgeting
D) Formula budgeting
Answer: A) Zero-based budgeting (ZBB)

Financial Estimation Methods

Method	Description	Recommended Amounts
Per Capita Method	Minimum amount per member estimated based on standard library service.	- University: Rs. 25/student, Rs. 300/teacher
		- School: Rs. 50/student, Rs. 150/teacher
	Suggested to revise amounts to at least three times due to rising costs.	
Proportional Method	Norm laid down based on total educational budget.	- University: 6.5% to 10% of educational budget
	Allocated based on the development stage of each university library.	- School: 6% of expenditure on school education

Method of Details	All items of expenditure accounted for using standards for each item.	- Books: Rs. 15/student, Rs. 200/teacher
	5% of book costs for stacking, storing, and servicing.	
	Norms fixed for initial grants to build the basic collection for newly started university libraries.	

434. What are the two important aspects of financial management in a library?
A) Cataloging and circulation
B) Budgetary planning and accounting
C) Staffing and scheduling
D) Resource acquisition and user services
Answer: B) Budgetary planning and accounting

435. Accounting in a library provides information about which of the following?
A) The economic health of the library
B) The number of books issued
C) The availability of resources
D) The library's organizational structure
Answer: A) The economic health of the library

436. Which of the following is a function enabled by accounting information for library management?
A) Cataloging new books
B) Forecasting weather patterns
C) Planning and controlling library operations
D) Organizing library events
Answer: C) Planning and controlling library operations

437. Which document provides summaries of past events and forecasts of future trends for a library?
A) Financial statements
B) Library catalogs
C) Organizational charts
D) Budget reports
Answer: A) Financial statements

438. What is cost accounting primarily concerned with in a library context?
A) Calculating staff working hours
B) Estimating the cost of services and operations
C) Developing new library software
D) Increasing the number of library visitors
Answer: B) Estimating the cost of services and operations

439. In cost accounting, what does the term 'variance' refer to?
A) The difference between a library's user visits and service costs
B) The difference between budgeted or standard costs and actual costs
C) The total number of new books acquired
D) The library's expenditure on technological resources
Answer: B) The difference between budgeted or standard costs and actual costs

440. What does historical costing involve?
A) Calculating costs before a service is offered
B) Estimating future costs based on past records
C) Calculating costs after a product or service has been completed
D) Calculating annual income based on library revenue
Answer: C) Calculating costs after a product or service has been completed

441. Which method of cost accounting allows control of expenditure during the process of creating a product or service?
A) Historical costing
B) Modern costing
C) Standard costing
D) Predictive costing
Answer: C) Standard costing

442. What is the main advantage of using standard costing in a library?
A) It simplifies the cataloging process

B) It allows for efficient control and comparison of costs
C) It reduces the number of required library staff
D) It automatically increases library funds
Answer: B) It allows for efficient control and comparison of costs

443. Which of the following statements accurately describes budgetary control in a library?
A) It is only used for staffing purposes
B) It compares the estimated and actual costs of a library
C) It is not applicable in library management
D) It is used to schedule library programs and events
Answer: B) It compares the estimated and actual costs of a library

444. How does standard costing differ from budgetary control?
A) Standard costing compares costs of cataloging with visitor frequency
B) Standard costing deals with specific products or services, while budgetary control covers overall library expenses
C) Budgetary control does not involve actual cost comparisons
D) Standard costing and budgetary control are completely unrelated
Answer: B) Standard costing deals with specific products or services, while budgetary control covers overall library expenses

445. One purpose of cost accounting in a library is to: A) Schedule staff meetings
B) Estimate expenditure for each function and service
C) Organize library events
D) Track visitor statistics
Answer: B) Estimate expenditure for each function and service

446. Which purpose of cost accounting involves determining the fees for library services or products?
A) Estimating library expenditures
B) Fixing prices to be charged for various services/products
C) Managing book acquisitions
D) Tracking visitor engagement
Answer: B) Fixing prices to be charged for various services/products

447. What are some major sources of revenue for an academic library?
A) Membership fees and merchandise sales
B) Government grants, UGC grants, and institutional budgets
C) Donations from library members only
D) Sales from library bookstores
Answer: B) Government grants, UGC grants, and institutional budgets

448. Cost accounting helps a library manager make informed decisions by: A) Tracking new technology updates
B) Measuring efficiency and comparing costs
C) Expanding the library's physical space
D) Managing employee schedules
Answer: B) Measuring efficiency and comparing costs

449. What is the main purpose of cost-effectiveness analysis in library management?
A) To increase library membership
B) To compare the cost of services to measure efficiency
C) To plan library events
D) To promote library services on social media
Answer: B) To compare the cost of services to measure efficiency

450. Cost-benefit analysis in a library is used when:
A) The monetary value of a service is compared with its cost
B) Staff schedules need to be optimized
C) New library software is introduced
D) Organizing a library event
Answer: A) The monetary value of a service is compared with its cost

451. Vickery's approach to performance assessment includes which of the following?
A) Visitor satisfaction, circulation rates, and staff productivity
B) Economic efficiency, system effectiveness, and system value
C) Book acquisition speed, cataloging accuracy, and service timing
D) Funding sources, financial audits, and technology advancements

Answer: B) Economic efficiency, system effectiveness, and system value

452. In the context of Vickery's assessment, which statement defines 'system effectiveness'?
A) The degree to which a system minimizes costs
B) The degree to which a system achieves its stated objectives
C) The overall cost of a library service
D) The speed of service delivery in the library
Answer: B) The degree to which a system achieves its stated objectives

453. Which type of analysis combines economic efficiency and system effectiveness to evaluate a library's performance?
A) Financial forecasting
B) Cost-effectiveness analysis
C) Resource utilization tracking
D) Inventory management
Answer: B) Cost-effectiveness analysis

454. The purpose of cost-benefit analysis in a library is to: A) Decide on new book acquisitions
B) Compare the financial value of a service with its cost
C) Determine staff performance standards
D) Plan library renovation projects
Answer: B) Compare the financial value of a service with its cost

455. Which aspect of cost accounting ensures optimal use of a library's resources?
A) Tracking user behavior
B) Organizing fundraising events
C) Ensuring optimal utilization of resources
D) Increasing membership fees
Answer: C) Ensuring optimal utilization of resources

BLOCK 2

UNIT 6

Collection development policy/weeding out policy

456. According to the *Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science*, a library collection includes:
A) Only books and serials
B) Materials like manuscripts, serials, government documents, and computer tapes
C) Equipment used in the library
D) Only digital resources
Answer: B) Materials like manuscripts, serials, government documents, and computer tapes

457. The primary focus of collection development in libraries today is on:
A) Acquiring a large number of documents
B) Responding to user needs
C) Preserving ancient manuscripts only
D) Minimizing the library budget
Answer: B) Responding to user needs

458. According to Bloomfield, collection development theories have evolved to:
A) Reduce the cost of library maintenance
B) Emphasize the preservation of rare books
C) Manage library collections actively and respond to changing conditions
D) Limit the role of librarians in collection management
Answer: C) Manage library collections actively and respond to changing conditions

459. Harrod's Librarian's Glossary defines collection development as:
A) A temporary acquisition program for immediate needs
B) A process to build a reliable collection to meet service objectives over years
C) A process to only acquire physical books
D) A method to dispose of old materials regularly
Answer: B) A process to build a reliable collection to meet service objectives over years

460. In the context of collection development, the term "collection building" refers to:
A) Developing an entirely new collection from scratch
B) Qualitatively improving an existing library collection
C) Preserving only ancient texts
D) Minimizing the library's acquisitions
Answer: B) Qualitatively improving an existing library collection

461. Shipman's perspective on collection building emphasizes:
A) Starting from an empty collection

B) Systematic development of an existing collection
C) Randomly adding materials
D) Building a digital-only library
Answer: B) Systematic development of an existing collection

462. Early library collection practices prioritized:
A) The number of documents over the information they contained
B) User needs above all else
C) Digital resources
D) Preservation over acquisition
Answer: A) The number of documents over the information they contained

463. The shift in collection development now emphasizes:
A) Acquiring the maximum number of materials possible
B) Focusing only on rare and valuable books
C) User needs, usefulness of information, and fast dissemination
D) Only digital and multimedia resources
Answer: C) User needs, usefulness of information, and fast dissemination

464. Collection development in libraries is primarily aimed at:
A) Acquiring a large quantity of books
B) Meeting user needs within the library's objectives and constraints
C) Creating a digital-only collection
D) Focusing only on ancient manuscripts
Answer: B) Meeting user needs within the library's objectives and constraints

465. According to Bloomfield, a key aspect of collection development is:
A) Disposing of old documents
B) Increasing the library’s digital resources only
C) Formulating a policy for library collection development
D) Acquiring rare books only
Answer: C) Formulating a policy for library collection development

466. Which of the following is NOT a part of Bloomfield's identified issues for collection development?
A) Matching users' requirements with institutional aims
B) Focusing only on rare manuscripts
C) Maintaining and updating policy statements
D) Budgetary provisions and addressing related challenges
Answer: B) Focusing only on rare manuscripts

467. The collection development policy in a library can be described as:
A) An unwritten tradition only
B) A formal or informal approach to developing the library's collection
C) A temporary guideline only for specific periods
D) A casual approach towards acquiring materials
Answer: B) A formal or informal approach to developing the library's collection

468. According to the American Library Association, a written collection development policy is beneficial because:
A) It allows unlimited spending on books
B) It provides a structured approach towards consistent and goal-oriented collection building
C) It reduces the number of staff required
D) It focuses only on ancient texts
Answer: B) It provides a structured approach towards consistent and goal-oriented collection building

469. The advantage of a written collection development policy, as mentioned by Katz and others, is that it:
A) Ensures rapid digital transformation of resources
B) Promotes stability and continuity in library operations
C) Minimizes user engagement
D) Focuses solely on physical books
Answer: B) Promotes stability and continuity in library operations

470. According to Futas, a written collection development policy:
A) Discourages growth in library resources
B) Ensures a consistent and balanced growth of resources
C) Only serves as a short-term guide
D) Primarily focuses on online resources
Answer: B) Ensures a consistent and balanced growth of resources

471. Collection development strategies include:
A) Ignoring budgetary provisions
B) Systematic weeding and periodic evaluation of materials
C) Only increasing the number of books
D) Restricting access to new books
Answer: B) Systematic weeding and periodic evaluation of materials

472. According to Prof. A.P. Srivastava, a genuine academic climate is cultivated by:
A) Following traditional teaching methods
B) Rigorous inquiry and lifelong intellectual work
C) Emphasizing only local authorship in academics
D) Avoiding book production as a responsibility
Answer: B) Rigorous inquiry and lifelong intellectual work

473. What does Prof. Srivastava indicate about the production of academic books in India?
A) It has always been a major responsibility of Indian academics
B) Indian academics generally relied on imported books from foreign authors
C) India has been leading in academic book production
D) Indian teachers have always focused on producing books
Answer: B) Indian academics generally relied on imported books from foreign authors

474. The 'ELBS' book series, heavily used in India, was subsidized by:
A) Indian Government
B) British Government
C) American publishers
D) UGC
Answer: B) British Government

475. The British government's decision to withdraw the subsidy for 'ELBS' books resulted in:
A) Reduced educational costs for Indian students
B) A crisis for Indian students relying on subsidized textbooks
C) A surge in locally produced textbooks
D) Increased funding from Indian authorities
Answer: B) A crisis for Indian students relying on subsidized textbooks

476. Simultaneous publishing excludes cities like Bombay, Calcutta, or Delhi due to:
A) High costs of publication in India
B) Lack of trust from foreign publishers
C) Excessive government regulations
D) Absence of publishing houses in these cities
Answer: B) Lack of trust from foreign publishers

477. , which organization(s) could have facilitated collaborative publishing with foreign publishers?
A) Association of Indian Universities and UGC
B) Indian National Trust
C) Ministry of Education
D) Indian Council of Research
Answer: A) Association of Indian Universities and UGC

478. Gidwani observed that in 1967, university faculty and students in India:
A) Regularly required books and journals for teaching and learning
B) Rarely relied on books and journals in their academic work
C) Had easy access to foreign publications
D) Actively contributed to the academic book industry
Answer: B) Rarely relied on books and journals in their academic work

479. The main issue with collection building in Indian university libraries has been:
A) Over-reliance on American publications
B) Scarcity of funds and lack of professional collection management
C) Excessive publishing collaborations
D) An abundance of high-quality, local academic books
Answer: B) Scarcity of funds and lack of professional collection management

480. Prof. Srivastava criticizes the university faculty in India for:
A) Their reluctance to frequently visit university libraries
B) Their enthusiasm for new teaching methodologies
C) Their frequent collaboration with foreign publishers
D) Their extensive use of libraries for research

Answer: A) Their reluctance to frequently visit university libraries

481. What is meant by 'weeding out' in the context of library collection development?
A) Adding new documents to the library
B) Discarding outdated or non-serviceable documents
C) Promoting documents to higher visibility sections
D) Creating copies of existing documents
Answer: B) Discarding outdated or non-serviceable documents

482. Which of the following options is NOT a purpose of weeding out documents in a library?
A) To make space for new, relevant documents
B) To retain worn-out materials for aesthetic value
C) To discard obsolete or inaccurate information
D) To maintain a modern and useful collection
Answer: B) To retain worn-out materials for aesthetic value

483. The weeding out policy should address which of the following questions?
A) Who should donate books?
B) When and how to weed out materials?
C) How to select new books for the collection?
D) What materials are too valuable to discard?
Answer: B) When and how to weed out materials?

484. One major reason for weeding out documents in university libraries is:
A) Increasing the number of books for donation
B) Saving shelf space for current and relevant documents
C) Promoting historical books over recent publications
D) Adding more copies of the same document
Answer: B) Saving shelf space for current and relevant documents

485. , outdated or obsolete information in library materials can be:
A) Transferred to microforms or computer storage before disposal
B) Retained indefinitely in the main collection
C) Promoted to frequently used sections
D) Published as new editions without updates
Answer: A) Transferred to microforms or computer storage before disposal

486. The UGC's Library Committee suggests weeding out materials:
A) After every ten years regardless of content
B) Every five years to maintain collection relevance
C) Periodically, especially if the thought content becomes outdated
D) Only when physical space is fully occupied
Answer: C) Periodically, especially if the thought content becomes outdated

487. , weeding out documents may involve:
A) Discarding, donating, or reserving them in a dormitory library
B) Selling outdated materials at a reduced price
C) Storing all materials permanently in microfilm format
D) Rebinding worn-out materials to extend their lifespan
Answer: A) Discarding, donating, or reserving them in a dormitory library

488. The primary reason for weeding out obsolete documents is to:
A) Increase the number of items in the library's collection
B) Provide space for newer editions and current information
C) Preserve the library's historical collection
D) Ensure that only damaged materials are removed
Answer: B) Provide space for newer editions and current information

489. The statement from the UGC's Library Committee suggests that books may lose their value within:
A) One year
B) A generation, approximately twenty-five years
C) Five to ten years
D) Fifty years
Answer: B) A generation, approximately twenty-five years

490. Weeding out helps modern libraries by:
A) Removing all materials over ten years old
B) Ensuring the collection remains up-to-date and relevant
C) Replacing outdated materials with historical

artifacts
D) Converting all documents to microfilm to save space
Answer: B) Ensuring the collection remains up-to-date and relevant

491. Which factor discourages librarians from weeding out documents due to a preference for quantity over quality?
A) Sanctity of Collection
B) Love for Numbers
C) Pressure of Work
D) Fear of Audit
Answer: B) Love for Numbers

492. The 'Sanctity of Collection' factor in libraries suggests that some librarians:
A) Value every book, old or new, as potentially significant
B) Discard only books that are physically damaged
C) Replace outdated books with newer editions regularly
D) Prioritize physical appearance over content
Answer: A) Value every book, old or new, as potentially significant

493. Why do some librarians avoid weeding out due to 'Pressure of Work'?
A) It requires official approval that takes time
B) Routine duties may be disrupted by weeding efforts
C) Weeding out is considered unnecessary in modern libraries
D) It is seen as a task only for library assistants
Answer: B) Routine duties may be disrupted by weeding efforts

494. Fear of audit and clientele comments discourages librarians from weeding out because:
A) They worry about having fewer documents than expected in the library
B) Audit committees often suggest increasing the library collection
C) There is little risk of facing complaints over removed documents
D) Weeding out is typically not observed during audits
Answer: A) They worry about having fewer documents than expected in the library

495. Which of the following best describes why 'Sanctity of Collection' is considered a hindrance to weeding out?
A) Every old book is believed to have enduring value
B) Librarians hesitate to add new books in place of old ones
C) Antique books are always preferred over modern editions
D) Only new books are preserved in the main library collection
Answer: A) Every old book is believed to have enduring value

496. , what could help librarians overcome discouragement towards weeding out?
A) Increasing staff specifically for weeding tasks
B) Developing a well-planned, committee-approved weeding policy
C) Avoiding client feedback on the library's collection
D) Ignoring all audit concerns related to the collection
Answer: B) Developing a well-planned, committee-approved weeding policy

497. Katz views weeding out as:
A) An optional task for university libraries
B) A useful technique to ensure long-term relevance of the collection
C) A last resort when physical space becomes limited
D) A temporary measure for libraries with outdated collections
Answer: B) A useful technique to ensure long-term relevance of the collection

498. 'Fear of Audit and Clientele Comments' suggests that librarians may:
A) Avoid weeding out to prevent facing objections during audits
B) Encourage clients to review weeding policies regularly
C) Choose weeding out only for visibly damaged documents
D) Present official reports that emphasize qualitative improvements
Answer: A) Avoid weeding out to prevent facing objections during audits

499. Which discouraging factor is associated with the reluctance to discard old books that

have become outdated or physically worn out?
A) Love for Numbers
B) Pressure of Work
C) Fear of Audit
D) Sanctity of Collection
Answer: D) Sanctity of Collection

500. What is the solution to overcome the apathy towards weeding out?
A) Annual review of books based on their physical condition
B) Establishing clear, unbiased guidelines approved by a committee
C) Relying on automated systems to select books for removal
D) Collecting feedback from clients before discarding any book
Answer: B) Establishing clear, unbiased guidelines approved by a committee

501. According to J.S. Sharma and H.R. Chopra, books that have become worn out from constant use should be:
A) Repaired and maintained in circulation
B) Removed from the library collection
C) Digitized for continued access
D) Transferred to a separate reserve section
Answer: B) Removed from the library collection

502. Why are textbooks and language books printed on low-quality paper often weeded out?
A) They become outdated due to rapid knowledge changes
B) They deteriorate quickly due to inferior paper quality
C) They are no longer of interest to readers
D) They do not meet current curriculum requirements
Answer: B) They deteriorate quickly due to inferior paper quality

503. In science and technology fields, books that are outdated by twenty or thirty years should be:
A) Kept as historical references
B) Transferred to a digital format
C) Replaced by the latest editions or newer books
D) Shelved separately as archival material
Answer: C) Replaced by the latest editions or newer books

504. What is the recommended action for outdated editions of reference books like Yearbooks and Annuals?
A) Move them to a reference-only section
B) Store them in a digital archive
C) Discard them and replace with new editions
D) Place them in a dormitory library
Answer: C) Discard them and replace with new editions

505. With advancements in space-saving technology like microforms and CD-ROMs, libraries are encouraged to:
A) Keep only digital copies of all books
B) Preserve older books for occasional reference
C) Replace low-use books with digital or microform versions
D) Avoid purchasing new books for more space
Answer: C) Replace low-use books with digital or microform versions

506. Ranganathan's Fifth Law of Library Science, "Library is a growing organism," suggests that libraries should:
A) Avoid discarding any materials
B) Continuously acquire new materials without weeding
C) Weed out unserviceable materials to make space for new resources
D) Limit collection growth to maintain manageable size
Answer: C) Weed out unserviceable materials to make space for new resources

507. What is the ideal frequency for weeding out a library's entire collection ?
A) Every five years
B) Once a year
C) Every decade
D) Monthly
Answer: B) Once a year

508. Chopra's recommendation for college and university libraries is to examine books for wear and usability:
A) Daily by dedicated staff
B) During specific inspection periods only
C) Each time a book is handled
D) Only when requested by users
Answer: C) Each time a book is handled

509. Reference books that are outdated should be replaced because:
A) They consume valuable space in the library
B) Newer editions have updated and accurate information
C) They are rarely used by readers
D) Libraries prioritize fiction over reference material
Answer: B) Newer editions have updated and accurate information

510. A major reason for weeding out materials in modern libraries is:
A) To keep every book in pristine condition
B) To preserve historical records and documents
C) To manage space and allow for new, relevant materials
D) To ensure every book is accessible digitally
Answer: C) To manage space and allow for new, relevant materials

511. Who should primarily be involved in the weeding out of library materials?
A) Library patrons
B) The librarian and trusted subject experts
C) External book suppliers
D) Junior library assistants
Answer: B) The librarian and trusted subject experts

512. According to the Council of the American Library Association, what percentage of a library's collection should ideally be withdrawn each year?
A) 1%
B) 3%
C) 5%
D) 10%
Answer: C) 5%

513. What does the Sinha Committee Report recommend regarding annual weeding in Indian public libraries?
A) Discard 2% of fiction and 5% of non-fiction
B) Discard 5% of fiction and 2% of non-fiction
C) Retain all non-fiction materials
D) Perform weeding only every five years
Answer: B) Discard 5% of fiction and 2% of non-fiction

514. According to Ranganathan, how many years after publication do many modern books become outdated in their ideas?
A) 10 years
B) 15 years
C) 20 years
D) 30 years
Answer: C) 20 years

515. If weeded-out materials are still in good condition, what should ideally be done with them?
A) Sell them as scrap
B) Donate them to other libraries
C) Destroy them immediately
D) Keep them in the library indefinitely
Answer: B) Donate them to other libraries

516. The UGC Committee on University and College Libraries recommended that:
A) All weeded-out materials be discarded permanently
B) At least one copy of every book be preserved in the country
C) Libraries only preserve books published in the last decade
D) Libraries coordinate with international bodies for weeding
Answer: B) At least one copy of every book be preserved in the country

517. When a library item is weeded out, what administrative action should be taken?
A) Move the book to a storage room
B) Record it in the Accession Register as "written off"
C) Mark it with a “not for circulation” label
D) Send it for a quality assessment review
Answer: B) Record it in the Accession Register as "written off"

518. What is the purpose of a "Book Reservoir" in relation to weeded-out materials?
A) To recycle old materials
B) To archive weeded-out documents for future reference
C) To sell weeded books to other libraries
D) To serve as a disposal site for outdated materials
Answer: B) To archive weeded-out documents for future reference

519. When weeding out materials, it is recommended to:
A) Replace the weeded document with a newer edition if needed
B) Donate all weeded materials immediately
C) Keep the document if it hasn't been used in the past five years
D) Avoid consulting any committee for approval
Answer: A) Replace the weeded document with a newer edition if needed

520. Why is uncoordinated weeding discouraged among libraries in a region?
A) It complicates record-keeping
B) It risks the loss of valuable antiquarian and bibliographic resources
C) It is costly for libraries
D) It increases demand on library staff
Answer: B) It risks the loss of valuable antiquarian and bibliographic resources

UNIT 7

Problems in Collection Organization

521. Why is library classification necessary in large collections of books?
A) It reduces the number of books in circulation.
B) It allows users to find documents easily based on subject analysis.
C) It increases the physical space required for books.
D) It limits access to certain books.
Answer: B) It allows users to find documents easily based on subject analysis.

522. According to Sayers, library classification is defined as:
A) The physical arrangement of books in a library.
B) The management of library finances.
C) The digital cataloging of library materials.
D) The number of library staff available.
Answer: A) The physical arrangement of books in a library.

523. Which law of Ranganathan emphasizes that "Library is a growing organism"?
A) First Law
B) Second Law
C) Fifth Law
D) Third Law
Answer: C) Fifth Law

524. What should libraries consider when choosing a classification scheme?
A) The popularity of the scheme among other libraries
B) The historical significance of the scheme
C) The scheme's ability to accommodate future growth and changes
D) The cost of implementing the scheme
Answer: C) The scheme's ability to accommodate future growth and changes

525. According to Sayers, what are essential qualities for a successful classification scheme?
A) Flexibility and historical accuracy
B) Simplicity and comprehensiveness
C) Complexity and rigid structure
D) Lengthy documentation and manual processes
Answer: B) Simplicity and comprehensiveness

526. What classification scheme is most used by academic libraries in India?
A) Universal Decimal Classification
B) Library of Congress Classification
C) Dewey Decimal Classification
D) Colon Classification
Answer: C) Dewey Decimal Classification

527. One advantage of the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) scheme is that:
A) It has more complicated notations.
B) It is frequently updated with additions between new editions.
C) It is used exclusively for children's literature.
D) It requires less documentation than other schemes.
Answer: B) It is frequently updated with additions between new editions.

528. What is a disadvantage mentioned regarding Colon Classification?
A) It is difficult to learn.
B) It lacks updates and services similar to DDC.
C) It is too flexible and inconsistent.
D) It does not have a full index.
Answer: B) It lacks updates and services similar to DDC.

529. How does classification aid in the retrieval of micro documents?
A) By removing them from circulation.

B) Through the use of faceted classification schemes.
C) By creating a physical barrier around them.
D) By limiting access to only trained librarians.
Answer: B) Through the use of faceted classification schemes.

530. What is a critical aspect of library classification as per Sayers' view?
A) It should be static and unchanging.
B) It should be complex and detailed.
C) It should be in a consistent and recognizable order.
D) It should prioritize aesthetics over functionality.
Answer: C) It should be in a consistent and recognizable order.

531. Why is cataloguing important in libraries?
A) It reduces the number of documents in circulation.
B) It helps readers locate desired books and other reading materials quickly and conveniently.
C) It limits access to certain categories of books.
D) It is only necessary for rare documents.
Answer: B) It helps readers locate desired books and other reading materials quickly and conveniently.

532. , how can documents be physically arranged on library shelves?
A) In a single random order.
B) According to their popularity among readers.
C) Based on various characteristics like size, color, or chronological order.
D) By the library staff's personal preferences.
Answer: C) Based on various characteristics like size, color, or chronological order.

533. What are the two aspects of a library catalogue?
A) Outer form and inner form
B) Digital form and printed form
C) Physical form and virtual form
D) Author form and title form
Answer: A) Outer form and inner form

534. What is a significant advantage of a card catalogue?
A) It is difficult to maintain.
B) It is only useful in large libraries.
C) It has been widely accepted despite its limitations.
D) It provides less information than a computer catalogue.
Answer: C) It has been widely accepted despite its limitations.

535. Which type of catalogue is gaining prominence in recent times?
A) Card catalogue
B) Handwritten catalogue
C) Machine-readable catalogue
D) None of the above
Answer: C) Machine-readable catalogue

536. What does Redmond suggest to overcome the disadvantage of a classified catalogue?
A) Discard the classified catalogue entirely.
B) Provide additional training for librarians.
C) Prepare an alphabetic subject index with appropriate instructions for readers.
D) Limit access to the classified catalogue to librarians only.
Answer: C) Prepare an alphabetic subject index with appropriate instructions for readers.

537. What does Gelfand propose for small and medium-sized libraries?
A) To only use a classified catalogue.
B) To maintain a divided dictionary catalogue in two parts: author-title and subject.
C) To eliminate the need for cataloguing altogether.
D) To switch exclusively to electronic catalogues.
Answer: B) To maintain a divided dictionary catalogue in two parts: author-title and subject.

538. , what should a librarian establish based on the Collection Development Policy?
A) Clear policies for cataloguing and classification.
B) A limit on the number of documents that can be catalogued.
C) A preference for outdated cataloguing practices.
D) A completely new library building.
Answer: A) Clear policies for cataloguing and classification.

539. What does Ranganathan's 'Principle of Osmosis' suggest?
A) A complete overhaul of library systems every

year.
B) A smooth transition from one classification scheme or cataloguing practice to another.
C) Eliminating the need for any classification scheme.
D) Keeping all classification practices static over time.
Answer: B) A smooth transition from one classification scheme or cataloguing practice to another.

540. What is a major disadvantage of the classified catalogue as mentioned in the text?
A) It is too simple to be useful.
B) It is too complex for non-librarians to understand.
C) It requires too much space.
D) It is only available in digital format.
Answer: B) It is too complex for non-librarians to understand.

541. What is one of the primary reasons for damaging library materials?
A) Lack of interest from readers
B) Climatic variations
C) Overcrowding in libraries
D) Insufficient funding
Answer: B) Climatic variations

542. How does direct sunlight affect library materials?
A) It enhances their color.
B) It reduces the softness of paper and spoils the binding.
C) It increases their durability.
D) It has no effect on them.
Answer: B) It reduces the softness of paper and spoils the binding.

543. What is a suggested method to prevent moisture damage to library materials?
A) Keeping windows closed at all times
B) Using air-conditioning for proper ventilation
C) Storing books in damp locations
D) Exposing books to sunlight
Answer: B) Using air-conditioning for proper ventilation

544. Which of the following is a recommended method for cleaning library materials?
A) Ignoring dust and dirt
B) Vacuum cleaning periodically
C) Using water to clean all materials
D) Only using cloth for cleaning
Answer: B) Vacuum cleaning periodically

545. What insect control method does the Scientific Research Laboratory recommend?
A) Using essential oils
B) Employing natural predators
C) DDT in powder, suspension, or solution form
D) Ignoring the problem
Answer: C) DDT in powder, suspension, or solution form

546. , what is a common offense committed by readers against library materials?
A) Returning books late
B) Misplacement, mutilation, and theft
C) Not using the library at all
D) Excessive reading
Answer: B) Misplacement, mutilation, and theft

547. What precaution can help prevent theft in libraries?
A) Allowing all personal belongings inside the library
B) Keeping pocket-size and smaller books under lock and key
C) Ignoring suspicious behavior
D) Encouraging visitors to stay longer
Answer: B) Keeping pocket-size and smaller books under lock and key

548. What recommendation does A.K. Sharma make to avoid wrongful acts by readers?
A) Provide reprographic services for copying graphs and art plates
B) Limit the number of books available
C) Charge fees for library access
D) Prohibit all readers from taking any materials home
Answer: A) Provide reprographic services for copying graphs and art plates

549. What type of materials should be specially treated for preservation?
A) Only bestsellers
B) General reading materials
C) Special collections, rare books, manuscripts, and fragile materials
D) Outdated textbooks

Answer: C) Special collections, rare books, manuscripts, and fragile materials

550. What should libraries do to protect against external threats like theft and rodents?
A) Keep doors and windows open for ventilation
B) Ensure windows and doors are theft-proof and rat-proof
C) Store materials outside for fresh air
D) Limit security measures
Answer: B) Ensure windows and doors are theft-proof and rat-proof

551. According to Sharma, how should the entry and exit points of a library be managed?
A) Only one door for both entry and exit
B) Two separate doors for entry and exit
C) Three doors for better traffic flow
D) No specific arrangement needed
Answer: A) Only one door for both entry and exit

552. Why is it important to attend to minor repairs, mending, and binding of library materials?
A) To keep the library staff busy
B) Because documents are frequently used and may require attention
C) To make the library look more appealing
D) To reduce the number of books in the library
Answer: B) Because documents are frequently used and may require attention

553. In small libraries, who may be relied upon for binding needs?
A) Library volunteers
B) Outside binders
C) Patrons
D) No one; binding is not needed
Answer: B) Outside binders

554. What is 'Shelf rectification' according to Ranganathan?
A) The process of organizing digital resources
B) The process of restoring order among the books on the shelves
C) The process of cataloguing new acquisitions
D) The process of weeding out outdated materials
Answer: B) The process of restoring order among the books on the shelves

555. What is the common term used in American practice for checking the order of books on shelves?
A) Shelf rectification
B) Shelf reading
C) Document inspection
D) Shelf organization
Answer: B) Shelf reading

556. What are the advantages of shelf rectification?
A) Increases the number of books in circulation
B) Helps keep shelves neat and assists users in finding books
C) Reduces the need for library staff
D) Decreases the overall library collection
Answer: B) Helps keep shelves neat and assists users in finding books

557. How does shelf rectification help library staff?
A) By making the library more aesthetically pleasing
B) By allowing staff to identify books that need binding, repair, or replacement
C) By eliminating the need for cataloguing
D) By encouraging more users to visit the library
Answer: B) By allowing staff to identify books that need binding, repair, or replacement

558. What problem can arise in an open access library regarding the placement of books?
A) All books are always in the correct order
B) Books are sometimes misplaced or hidden by users
C) Books never get used
D) Books are too heavy to move
Answer: B) Books are sometimes misplaced or hidden by users

559. What should librarians and circulation staff do periodically in the library stack areas?
A) Ignore misplaced documents
B) Inspect for documents requiring repair, mending, and binding
C) Organize digital resources
D) Shift all books to a different section
Answer: B) Inspect for documents requiring repair, mending, and binding

560. What is a significant benefit of keeping books in their correct sequence?
A) It allows for quicker processing of new arrivals
B) It helps users find their desired books easily

C) It eliminates the need for cataloguing
D) It makes the library look busier
Answer: B) It helps users find their desired books easily

561. What is stock verification also known as?
A) Stock taking
B) Inventory assessment
C) Document analysis
D) Collection appraisal
Answer: A) Stock taking

562. According to Harrod's Librarians' Glossary, what does stock taking involve?
A) The analysis of user satisfaction
B) Checking records of books possessed and those on loan
C) Evaluating library staff performance
D) Assessing the need for new acquisitions
Answer: B) Checking records of books possessed and those on loan

563. What is the primary purpose of stock verification according to Krishan Kumar?
A) To determine the budget for new acquisitions
B) To ascertain that all acquired books can be accounted for
C) To analyze user borrowing patterns
D) To assess the condition of library materials
Answer: B) To ascertain that all acquired books can be accounted for

564. Why should stock verification not be equated with physical verification of stock?
A) Because it only involves digital records
B) Because it focuses on effective use of documents rather than just physical count
C) Because it is only performed once a year
D) Because it is unnecessary in modern libraries
Answer: B) Because it focuses on effective use of documents rather than just physical count

565. What challenge does the increase in the number of documents pose for stock verification?
A) It makes documents easier to manage
B) Document-by-document verification becomes unfeasible
C) It reduces the need for verification
D) It allows for faster processing of returns
Answer: B) Document-by-document verification becomes unfeasible

566. What does Mitral suggest about the necessity of regular stock taking?
A) It is not important for library operations
B) It is essential and desirable to identify administrative defects
C) It should be done only once a year
D) It should only focus on new acquisitions
Answer: B) It is essential and desirable to identify administrative defects

567. In the context of stock verification, what should be checked?
A) User feedback and satisfaction
B) Administrative policies and their effectiveness
C) New arrivals and their cataloguing
D) Library staff efficiency
Answer: B) Administrative policies and their effectiveness

568. Which edition of R.L. Mittal's "Library Administration: Theory and Practice" is referenced?
A) 2nd edition
B) 3rd edition
C) 4th edition
D) 5th edition
Answer: D) 5th edition

569. What aspect of stock verification is emphasized in the professional philosophy?
A) The physical count of documents
B) The maintenance and shelf rectification of stock
C) The aesthetic arrangement of shelves
D) The digitization of library records
Answer: B) The maintenance and shelf rectification of stock

570. What is a potential disadvantage of stock verification mentioned in the context of collection development?
A) It can reduce the size of the collection
B) It may require significant staff time and resources
C) It can lead to user dissatisfaction
D) It may reveal too many duplicates in the collection
Answer: B) It may require significant staff time and resources

571. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of stock verification?

A) Reveals lost books
B) Increases the number of new acquisitions
C) Helps in undertaking stock rectification
D) Identifies books that need repair and replacement
Answer: B) Increases the number of new acquisitions

572. What decision can stock verification assist authorities in making?
A) The dismissal of library staff
B) The introduction of open access
C) The closure of library branches
D) The reduction of library hours
Answer: B) The introduction of open access

573. Which of the following does stock verification help identify in the library collection?
A) Staff performance metrics
B) Books not in demand or use
C) User borrowing trends
D) The age of the library building
Answer: B) Books not in demand or use

574. What is one disadvantage of stock verification ?
A) It always increases the library's budget
B) It may dislocate routine work and user services
C) It guarantees the recovery of all lost books
D) It provides opportunities for new acquisitions
Answer: B) It may dislocate routine work and user services

575. Why might some libraries curtail their services during stock verification?
A) To implement new technology
B) To conduct thorough checks of the collection
C) To focus on user engagement
D) To increase budget allocations
Answer: B) To conduct thorough checks of the collection

576. What is a potential financial concern related to stock verification?
A) It guarantees the recovery of all lost items
B) The cost may exceed the value of lost or mutilated books
C) It is always budget-neutral
D) It eliminates the need for regular audits
Answer: B) The cost may exceed the value of lost or mutilated books

577. During stock verification, what can cause hardship to users?
A) Increased access to resources
B) Borrowed books being recalled for physical verification
C) Introduction of new technology
D) Extended library hours
Answer: B) Borrowed books being recalled for physical verification

578. Which advantage of stock verification relates to maintaining awareness of the library's collection?
A) Revealing lost books
B) Enabling periodic shuffling and dusting
C) Providing an opportunity to survey the stock
D) Updating library catalogues
Answer: C) Providing an opportunity to survey the stock

579. What does stock verification help in finding out regarding the library collection?
A) The total number of books in the library
B) The popularity of library staff
C) Imbalances and gaps in the collection
D) The number of new users
Answer: C) Imbalances and gaps in the collection

580. How does stock verification benefit the maintenance of library catalogues?
A) It decreases the number of records
B) It allows for regular updates to catalogues and other records
C) It eliminates the need for cataloguing altogether
D) It increases the complexity of catalogue systems
Answer: B) It allows for regular updates to catalogues and other records

UNIT 8

Collection Development Programs

581. According to Ranganathan, which of the following is classified as a conventional document?
A) Standards
B) Audio-visual documents

C) Books and periodicals
D) Microscopy
Answer: C) Books and periodicals

582. What type of documents does the term 'neo-conventional' refer to?
A) Historical manuscripts
B) Microscopy and audio documents
C) Standards, specifications, and data
D) Visual aids and multimedia
Answer: C) Standards, specifications, and data

583. Which category of documents includes records of national or social phenomena obtained through mechanical devices?
A) Conventional documents
B) Non-conventional documents
C) Meta documents
D) Neo-conventional documents
Answer: C) Meta documents

584. What did the Parry Committee emphasize regarding university library policy documents?
A) They should focus only on traditional printed materials.
B) They should consider all subject fields relevant to students and staff needs.
C) They should limit acquisitions to textbooks only.
D) They should avoid including digital materials.
Answer: B) They should consider all subject fields relevant to students and staff needs.

585. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a type of material that a university library may be expected to collect?
A) Students' texts
B) Maps
C) Personal journals
D) Currently published periodicals
Answer: C) Personal journals

586. The type of library determines which documents are needed most based on what factors?
A) Staff qualifications
B) Objectives and functions of the library
C) Location of the library
D) Size of the library
Answer: B) Objectives and functions of the library

587. What is the primary focus of an academic library regarding its collection?
A) To acquire only rare books
B) To gather almost all kinds of information records
C) To specialize in a single subject area
D) To limit its collection to digital formats
Answer: B) To gather almost all kinds of information records

588. Which type of document does NOT fall under Ranganathan's classification?
A) Audio-visual documents
B) Interactive digital content
C) Conventional documents
D) Neo-conventional documents
Answer: B) Interactive digital content

589. , which of the following materials poses different problems in acquisition methods for university libraries?
A) Fiction books
B) Historical newspapers
C) Recorded sound on tapes and visual aids
D) Online databases
Answer: C) Recorded sound on tapes and visual aids

590. The classification of documents in libraries is important for what primary purpose?
A) To ensure compliance with legal standards
B) To streamline the acquisition process and meet user needs
C) To limit access to rare materials
D) To prioritize printed over digital formats
Answer: B) To streamline the acquisition process and meet user needs

Selection Levels for University Library Collection

Level	Description
Comprehensive Level	- Requires all significant works, primarily used in special collections aiming to be exhaustive.
Research Level	- Includes major source materials for postgraduate and independent research, important reference works, specialized monographs, and

	extensive journals along with indexing and abstracting services in the subject.
Study Level	- Provides adequate materials for undergraduate and graduate coursework and sustained study, containing basic monographs by important writers, works by secondary writers, and a representative selection of journals.
Basic Level	- Defines the subject with major dictionaries and encyclopedias, selected important monographs, bibliographies, and a few major periodicals.
Minimal Level	- Acquires only very basic reference tools with little else, indicating that the subject is not within the scope of the library.

591. What is one of the reasons for document selection in libraries?
A) Every document is beneficial for the library.
B) Libraries should only acquire rare books.
C) Not every document is useful for a library.
D) Libraries can afford to acquire all documents.
Answer: C) Not every document is useful for a library.

592. According to Drury, what should be prioritized when apportioning library funds?
A) Obtaining as many books as possible.
B) Obtaining books of high quality for the greatest number of people.
C) Purchasing only the latest publications.
D) Focusing on niche subjects for specialized collections.
Answer: B) Obtaining books of high quality for the greatest number of people.

593. What is one of the suggested ideals by Ranganathan for book selection?
A) Select books based on personal preference.
B) Make book selection a solitary responsibility of the librarian.
C) Select only after inspection and perusal whenever facilities exist.
D) Rely solely on the recommendations of the Library Committee.
Answer: C) Select only after inspection and perusal whenever facilities exist.

594. Ranganathan emphasizes the importance of which quality in the book selection process?
A) Impeccable character and integrity
B) Popularity of the book among staff
C) Cost of the book
D) The book's historical significance
Answer: A) Impeccable character and integrity

595. According to Ranganathan, who should be jointly responsible for book selection?
A) Only library staff
B) Library staff and the teaching staff
C) Students and library staff
D) Only the Library Committee members
Answer: B) Library staff and the teaching staff

596. How can time lag in book selection be minimized, according to Ranganathan?
A) By acquiring books after they have been reviewed
B) By waiting for books to be published before selection
C) By basing selections on advance announcements from reputable publishers
D) By only selecting books already available in the library
Answer: C) By basing selections on advance announcements from reputable publishers

597. Which of the following principles suggests that libraries should fix a selection policy and adhere to it?
A) Select books based on reader preference
B) Fix upon a policy of selection and stick to it until it has been proved wrong
C) Always follow the latest trends in literature
D) Choose books only based on their cost
Answer: B) Fix upon a policy of selection and stick to it until it has been proved wrong

598. What should guide the joint responsibility of book selection according to Ranganathan?
A) Personal opinions of the library staff

B) Probability of getting readers for the selected books
C) The latest trends in academic publishing
D) Recommendations from publishers only
Answer: B) Probability of getting readers for the selected books

599. Which of the following is NOT one of Drury's principles of book selection?
A) Secure any book the library can use with advantage
B) Focus on obtaining a variety of genres
C) Select books that aim at human development
D) Apportion library funds wisely
Answer: B) Focus on obtaining a variety of genres

600. What is the significance of document selection in libraries?
A) To acquire every available document
B) To ensure that the library collection aligns with its objectives and user needs
C) To prioritize digital materials over print
D) To limit access to information for specific groups
Answer: B) To ensure that the library collection aligns with its objectives and user needs

Criteria for Selection of Library Materials

Category	Criteria
Books	- Authoritativeness of author and publisher
	- Significance of subject matter
	- Accuracy of information
	- Library value or artistic quality
	- Importance to total collection
	- Current and/or permanent values
	- Scarcity of material on the subject
	- Relationship to other materials in the collection
	- Price
	- Format
Reference Works	- Authority of the author, credentials, biases, and previous work
	- Scope of the work (breadth or narrowness)
	- Treatment of the subject
	- Arrangement
	- Format
	- Indexing and bibliographical value
	- Comparison with similar reference tools and whether it complements the existing collection
Textbooks	- Applicability to course of study
	- Vocabulary
	- Table of contents
	- Index
	- Appendix
	- Glossary
	- Graphics
	- Clearly stated objectives
	- Organization of information
	- Chapter arrangements
	- Chapter summaries
	- Supplementary material
	- Physical quality, durability of binding, quality of paper, etc.
Fiction	- Popularity of the author
	- Style of the work
	- Nature of the theme introduced
	- Setting of the events
	- Characters

	- Reviewer's views
Non-Fiction	- Accuracy and author's credentials
	- Scope and authenticity of the book
	- Quality of graphics when technical data is dealt
	- Bibliography at the end of the chapters

Criteria for Selection of Non-Book Materials

Criteria	Description
Authenticity	Accurate facts; facts impartially presented; up-to-date information; other acceptable works of the producer.
Appropriateness	Vocabulary at users' level; concepts at users' level; useful data; media subject correlation (e.g., reprints to art, specimens to science); titles, captions, etc., related to subject; suitability for individual and/or group use.
Scope	Small coverage as indicated; superior concept development by this means; content to satisfy demands for current subjects.
Interest	Relationship to user's experience; intellectual challenge; curiosity satisfaction; credibility; imagination appeal; human appeal; sensory appeal.
Organization	Logical developments; pertinence of all sequences; background elements; balance in the use of narration and dialogue.
Technical aspects	Tone fidelity; clarity; intelligibility; in-focus pictures; true size relationship; unified composition; effective color use; complete synchronization of sound and image.
Special features	Descriptive notes, teachers/users guide; permanent accompanying material.
Physical characteristics	Ease in handling for use and storage; minimum instruction for individual use; attractive packaging; durability; ease of repair.
Library potential	Relevancy that promotes communication; flexibility for many effective uses.
Selection aids	Recommendations in evaluation sources.
Cost	Conforming to budget; less expensive for satisfactory substitutes; average supplemental costs for replacement, repair, physical processing, storage.

Issues in Collection Development in University Libraries

Issue	Description
Instructions Vs Research	University libraries prioritize instruction needs over research. A balance is needed as both are essential functions. College libraries may focus more on instruction than research.
Foreign Books	Acquiring foreign books is costly and time-consuming, but necessary for research and higher learning. Libraries must

	select materials across subjects without focusing solely on language.
Current Vs Older Materials	Smaller libraries may prefer current materials, but obtaining them can be difficult. Co-operative acquisitions and inter-library loans can help secure older materials.
Research Materials	Libraries should acquire research materials relevant to the research programs supported by the institution.
Text Books	Libraries should avoid allocating substantial funds to multiple copies of textbooks, as it may harm subject coverage. Initiatives like the "Book Bank Scheme" help provide textbooks to students.
Popular Books	Libraries with limited funds often rely on public libraries for popular and non-fiction books. A small collection of popular materials may be beneficial where access to public libraries is lacking.
Rare Books and Manuscripts	Careful consideration is needed when purchasing rare books and manuscripts, as they can be expensive. Local or national interest materials should be prioritized.
Materials in Microform	Microform provides access to important documents that may be out of print, including scholarly journals, newspapers, and dissertations. It's best for materials used for research rather than general reading.

601. According to the UGC (Britain) Committee on libraries, what is necessary in addition to individual scholarly judgment for book selection?
A) Faculty approval
B) Continuity in policy and bibliographical expertise
C) Reliance on student recommendations
D) Cost-effectiveness of the materials
Answer: B) Continuity in policy and bibliographical expertise

602. What issue arises when faculty members feel that book selection is delegated to librarians, according to George M. Jenks?
A) It enhances the librarian's role.
B) It signifies a loss of status for faculty.
C) It leads to better library collections.
D) It fosters collaboration between faculty and librarians.
Answer: B) It signifies a loss of status for faculty.

603. What is the best approach to book selection according to Wilson and Tauber?
A) Only faculty should make selections.
B) Only librarians should make selections.
C) All members of the university community should be involved.
D) Alumni should be the sole decision-makers.
Answer: C) All members of the university community should be involved.

604. What did the UGC (India) Library Committee recommend regarding book selection?
A) Librarians should independently select all materials.
B) A panel of experts should assist librarians in the selection process.
C) Only students should suggest new materials.
D) Selection should be based solely on cost considerations.
Answer: B) A panel of experts should assist librarians in the selection process.

605. What observation did Hingwe make about book selection practices in Indian universities?
A) Faculty and librarians prefer to work independently.
B) Librarians often believe they are more competent than faculty in selection.
C) Most universities favor joint book selection by faculty and librarians.

D) Librarians have no role in book selection.
Answer: C) Most universities favor joint book selection by faculty and librarians.

606. , what is a common challenge faced by library committees during book selection?
A) They can make swift decisions.
B) They may become unwieldy and time-consuming.
C) They exclusively focus on popular titles.
D) They are always effective in selecting materials.
Answer: B) They may become unwieldy and time-consuming.

607. What are some sources for book selection ?
A) Personal preferences of librarians only
B) Reviews in newspapers and periodicals, bibliographies, and physical observation of new arrivals
C) Exclusive recommendations from alumni
D) Random selections based on current trends
Answer: B) Reviews in newspapers and periodicals, bibliographies, and physical observation of new arrivals

608. Which of the following does Ranganathan identify as a source for book selection?
A) Only librarian recommendations
B) Readers' suggestions, review columns, and bibliographies
C) Cost of books and publisher reliability
D) Limited to printed materials only
Answer: B) Readers' suggestions, review columns, and bibliographies

609. Which of the following tools does RL. Mittal's work detail as important for book selection?
A) Only digital resources
B) Tools for books published in UK, USA, and India
C) Exclusive focus on Indian publications
D) General public opinions
Answer: B) Tools for books published in UK, USA, and India

610. What is highlighted as a potential solution for effective book selection?
A) Relying solely on student feedback
B) Subject experts assisting librarians in the selection process
C) Librarians making unilateral decisions
D) Selecting books based on historical significance alone
Answer: B) Subject experts assisting librarians in the selection process

Bibliographic Resources for Books Published in Great Britain, USA, and India

Region	Title	Publisher	Frequency	Notes
Great Britain	Book-Seller	London, J. Whiteker and Sons	Monthly (1858-1908); Weekly (1909-)	Monthly, quarterly, and yearly cumulations available.
	Whiteker's Cumulative Book List	London, Whitaker	Quarterly and annual	
	British Books in Print	London, Whitaker	Irregular	Previously known as "Reference Catalogue of Current Literature." Now "Whitaker's Books in Print."
	British Book News	London, British Council	Monthly	
	Times Literary Supplement	London, The Times	Weekly	A reviewing periodical.
	ASLIB Book List	London, ASLIB	Monthly	
	British National Bibliography	London, Council of British National Bibliography	Weekly	
USA	Publisher's Weekly	New York, R.R. Bowker	Irregular (1872-)	
	American Book Publishing Record	New York, R.R. Bowker	Irregular	
	Publisher's Trade List Annual	New York, R.R. Bowker	Annual	(1879-)

	Books in Print	New York, R.R. Bowker	Annual	(1948-)
	Subject Guide to Books in Print	New York, R.R. Bowker	Annual	(1950-)
	Library Journal	New York, R.R. Bowker	Fortnightly (monthly in July & August)	(1876-)
	Book Review Digest	New York, H.W. Wilson	Monthly (except February and July)	(1905-)
	Cumulative Book Index	New York, H.W. Wilson	Monthly (except July, August, December)	A world list of scientific books in the English language. (1898-)
	The National Union Catalogue	Washington, Library of Congress	Monthly	(1948-)
	The Library of Congress Catalogue, Books Subject	Washington, Library of Congress	Quarterly	
	Scientific, Medical and Technical Books	Washington, National Academy of Sciences, National Research Council	Irregular	2nd Ed. (1948)
India	Indian National Bibliography	Calcutta, Central Reference Library, National Library	Quarterly (1957); Monthly (1964)	
	Impex Reference Catalogue of Indian Books	New Delhi, Indian Book Export and Import Co.	Supplement (1960-62)	
	Documentation on Asia	New Delhi, Allied Publishers	Annual (1960)	Edited by Girja Kumar and V. Machwe.
	National Bibliography	New Delhi, Sahitya Akademi	Irregular	(1910-1953)
	of Indian Literature			
	Indian Books, 1974-75	New Delhi, Today and Tomorrow's Book Agency	Annual	By Ram Gopal Prasher and Associates.
	Indian Books in Print	Delhi, Indian Bureau of Bibliographies	Irregular	6th edition compiled by Sher Singh, 3 volumes (1995).
	Indian Press Index with Book Review Supplement	Delhi, Delhi Library Association	Irregular	(1968)
	Government Publications of India	Delhi, Metropolitan Book Co.	Irregular	A survey of nature, bibliographical control, and distribution systems, by Mohinder Singh, assisted by J.F. Pandya.

611. How does Harrod's Librarian's Glossary define acquisition?

A) The process of selecting documents for preservation

B) The process of obtaining books and other documents for a library, documentation centre, or archive

C) The process of evaluating library collections

D) The process of cataloguing library materials

Answer: B) The process of obtaining books and other documents for a library, documentation centre, or archive

612. According to Gelfand, what is an acquisition program?

A) A short-term plan for collection development

B) A plan for carrying out the objectives of the library with respect to collection development

C) A system for evaluating staff performance

D) A method for cataloguing library materials

Answer: B) A plan for carrying out the objectives of the library with respect to collection development

613. What is emphasized as important for the acquisition program, according to Gelfand?

A) The program should be rigid and unchanging.
B) The program should have the approval and support of the authority and be widely publicized.
C) The program should only focus on purchasing new materials.
D) The program should be kept confidential to avoid scrutiny.
Answer: B) The program should have the approval and support of the authority and be widely publicized.

614. What is a method described by Gelfand for assessing the library's collection?
A) Ignoring faculty input
B) Continuous systematic analysis of weak spots in the collection
C) Random selection of materials
D) Limiting acquisitions to popular titles
Answer: B) Continuous systematic analysis of weak spots in the collection

615. What are some methods of procuring documents for a library as ?
A) Purchase, gifts, exchange, and legal or statutory obligation
B) Purchase, donation, rental, and legal provisions
C) Gifts, exchange, trial subscriptions, and legal obligations
D) Purchase, subscriptions, online databases, and gifts
Answer: A) Purchase, gifts, exchange, and legal or statutory obligation

616. What is crucial for the materials acquired by the library, ?
A) They should be the latest publications.
B) They should be appropriate to the objectives of the library.
C) They should be free of cost.
D) They should only include digital formats.
Answer: B) They should be appropriate to the objectives of the library.

617. Why are inappropriate materials considered expensive, even if received as gifts?
A) They require minimal processing.
B) They can be resold for profit.
C) They require clerical work in the order department, cataloguing, and shelf space.
D) They do not need to be catalogued.
Answer: C) They require clerical work in the order department, cataloguing, and shelf space.

618. , what should legal deposit libraries receive under statutory provisions?
A) Only textbooks
B) A selection of popular novels
C) Documents in accordance with legal obligations
D) Materials chosen by library staff
Answer: C) Documents in accordance with legal obligations

619. How long should an acquisition program be initiated for, according to Gelfand?
A) One year
B) Five years or more
C) Two years
D) Indefinitely
Answer: B) Five years or more

620. What is the role of the order department in the acquisition process?
A) To evaluate the needs of the library staff
B) To prepare the budget for acquisitions
C) To begin the procurement process once want or desire data lists are prepared
D) To catalogue all materials acquired
Answer: C) To begin the procurement process once want or desire data lists are prepared

621. What are the different ways books can be procured through purchase ?
A) Only through local booksellers
B) Directly from publishers, through distributors, or local booksellers
C) Online auctions and second-hand stores
D) Only from distributors and publishers
Answer: B) Directly from publishers, through distributors, or local booksellers

622. Why might publishers prefer not to sell books directly?
A) They want to avoid dealing with libraries.
B) They prefer sales through distributors or local booksellers.
C) They are unable to provide discounts.
D) They do not have enough inventory.
Answer: B) They prefer sales through distributors or local booksellers.

623. What is one advantage of purchasing from a local bookseller?
A) They always offer the lowest prices.
B) The librarian can physically inspect the book

or ask for it on an approval basis.
C) They provide a wider selection of foreign publications.
D) They handle all the cataloguing for the library.
Answer: B) The librarian can physically inspect the book or ask for it on an approval basis.

624. What is a potential disadvantage of using local booksellers?
A) They may not offer new titles.
B) They may exert undue pressure for the purchase of unrelated and unwanted books.
C) They are often out of stock.
D) They charge more than online retailers.
Answer: B) They may exert undue pressure for the purchase of unrelated and unwanted books.

625. How long might a library prefer to rely on a sole agent for book supplies?
A) 1 year
B) 2 or 3 years
C) Indefinitely
D) 5 years
Answer: B) 2 or 3 years

626. Why is it not advisable for larger libraries to rely solely on a single supplier?
A) They may charge too much for shipping.
B) The supplier may only offer popular titles with high profit margins.
C) They can provide better customer service.
D) They always have a limited selection.
Answer: B) The supplier may only offer popular titles with high profit margins.

627. What is recommended for managing suppliers in a library?
A) Rely on a single supplier for all needs.
B) Prepare a panel of suppliers with agreed terms and conditions of supply.
C) Purchase from the same supplier indefinitely.
D) Avoid creating supplier panels altogether.
Answer: B) Prepare a panel of suppliers with agreed terms and conditions of supply.

628. What challenges are mentioned regarding the acquisition of foreign publications?
A) High prices and limited availability
B) Lack of foreign exchange and restrictive customs and import regulations
C) Difficulties in shipping
D) Lack of interest from domestic suppliers
Answer: B) Lack of foreign exchange and restrictive customs and import regulations

629. How can libraries acquire foreign publications more efficiently?
A) By using local currency for all transactions
B) By purchasing directly through foreign agents
C) By only relying on domestic suppliers
D) By avoiding foreign publications entirely
Answer: B) By purchasing directly through foreign agents

630. What resource is suggested for finding international book dealers?
A) The local library network
B) The Publishers' International Year Book
C) Online bookstores
D) Government publications
Answer: B) The Publishers' International Year Book

631. What types of materials can a library receive as gifts?
A) Only rare manuscripts
B) Private collections, few books, and back issues of periodicals
C) Only books from publishers
D) Donations exclusively from public libraries
Answer: B) Private collections, few books, and back issues of periodicals

632. When making a public appeal for donations, how should a library frame its request?
A) General and broad in nature
B) Very specific in nature
C) Focused only on rare materials
D) Only appealing to wealthy donors
Answer: B) Very specific in nature

633. What should a library consider when accepting gifts?
A) All materials should be accepted regardless of relevance.
B) Inappropriate materials, even if free, should not be acquired.
C) The condition of the donor should be considered.
D) All gifts must be kept in a special collection.
Answer: B) Inappropriate materials, even if free, should not be acquired.

634. How are personal collections of significant personalities typically handled by libraries?
A) They are discarded if not needed.
B) They are integrated into the main collection without discrimination.
C) They are kept separately as special collections.
D) They are only displayed for public viewing.
Answer: C) They are kept separately as special collections.

635. Why might research libraries prefer to engage in exchanges?
A) They can obtain materials that are not available for sale or general distribution.
B) They want to donate surplus materials.
C) Exchanges are always more cost-effective.
D) They avoid purchasing materials altogether.
Answer: A) They can obtain materials that are not available for sale or general distribution.

636. What is required for a library to seek materials through exchange?
A) The library must be part of a national network.
B) The parent organization must be able to exchange its own publications.
C) The library must have a legal deposit status.
D) The library should only exchange with local institutions.
Answer: B) The parent organization must be able to exchange its own publications.

637. What is a legal deposit?
A) A system of borrowing books from other libraries
B) A requirement for national libraries to receive all published materials in the country
C) A method for purchasing rare books at auctions
D) A policy for donating books to schools
Answer: B) A requirement for national libraries to receive all published materials in the country

638. Under the Delivery of Books Act, 1954, where must books and periodicals published in the country be sent?
A) Only to the local library
B) To the National Library in Calcutta and three other libraries in Delhi, Bombay, and Madras
C) To every public library in the country
D) To the publishers for archiving
Answer: B) To the National Library in Calcutta and three other libraries in Delhi, Bombay, and Madras

639. What kind of materials may international organizations like UNESCO send to libraries?
A) Only books published in the host country
B) Free copies of their publications to depository libraries
C) Only reports that are available for purchase
D) Donations of outdated materials
Answer: B) Free copies of their publications to depository libraries

640. What limitation may libraries face when receiving materials from international organizations?
A) They must pay for all materials.
B) They may not be able to scrutinize the materials to be received.
C) They can choose which materials to accept.
D) They only receive materials once a year.
Answer: B) They may not be able to scrutinize the materials to be received.

641. What types of documents are needed by an academic library?
A) Only textbooks and journals
B) Conventional, non-conventional, and meta documents
C) Only rare books and manuscripts
D) Only digital materials
Answer: B) Conventional, non-conventional, and meta documents

642. Which level of document selection covers all significant works?
A) Basic level
B) Research level
C) Comprehensive level
D) Study level
Answer: C) Comprehensive level

643. What is included in the research level of document selection?
A) Major dictionaries and encyclopedias
B) Basic monographs and representative journals
C) Important reference works and extensive collections of journals
D) Minimal reference tools
Answer: C) Important reference works and extensive collections of journals

644. Which of the following is NOT one of the basic principles for book selection?
A) Procure any book that can be used with advantage by the library
B) Avoid purchasing duplicate copies of popular books
C) Select books that aim at human development
D) Stick to the selection policy once decided
Answer: B) Avoid purchasing duplicate copies of popular books

645. What criteria should be considered when selecting reference works?
A) Cost and physical characteristics only
B) Authority of the author and scope of the work
C) Popularity among students
D) Availability of digital formats
Answer: B) Authority of the author and scope of the work

646. Non-book materials are to be selected based on all of the following criteria EXCEPT:
A) Technical aspects like clarity and intelligibility
B) Personal opinions of the librarian
C) Interest developed by the material
D) Appropriateness of concepts and narration
Answer: B) Personal opinions of the librarian

647. Which issue should NOT be considered when selecting documents for an academic library?
A) The balance between instructional and research needs
B) The amount of funding available for acquisitions
C) The extent to which rare books can be acquired
D) Whether to acquire multiple copies of textbooks
Answer: B) The amount of funding available for acquisitions

648. Which of the following is an important source for selecting documents in the USA?
A) British National Bibliography
B) Books in Print, R.R. Bowker
C) Indian National Bibliography
D) Publishers Weekly, London
Answer: B) Books in Print, R.R. Bowker

649. Which method is NOT mentioned as a way to acquire documents for a library?
A) Purchase
B) Gift
C) Donation from alumni
D) Exchange
Answer: C) Donation from alumni

650. What is the purpose of general funds, also known as "Unallocated Funds," in a library?
A) To purchase digital materials only
B) To fill gaps in the library collection and purchase special collections
C) To be used exclusively for purchasing textbooks
D) To pay for library staff salaries
Answer: B) To fill gaps in the library collection and purchase special collections

BLOCK 3

Staffing pattern and staff development for academic libraries

Unit-9

Norms and patterns of staffing

651. What is the primary function of staffing in an organization?
A) Buying books for the library
B) Maintaining equipment
C) Employment, training, and creating a conductive environment
D) Setting financial goals
Answer: C) Employment, training, and creating a conductive environment

652. According to Mac Farland, staffing is the function by which managers do what?
A) Organize book collections
B) Build an organization through recruitment, selection, and development of employees
C) Train only top-level management
D) Provide financial assistance to employees
Answer: B) Build an organization through recruitment, selection, and development of employees

653. Which of the following is NOT a category of staff in academic libraries?
A) Professional Staff
B) Technical Staff
C) Supporting (administrative) Staff
D) Volunteer Staff
Answer: D) Volunteer Staff

654. What types of positions are generally considered as professional staff in a university library?
A) Clerical positions only
B) Professional Assistant, Assistant Librarian, Deputy Librarian, and Librarian
C) Security and maintenance staff
D) Marketing and sales positions
Answer: B) Professional Assistant, Assistant Librarian, Deputy Librarian, and Librarian

655. In a college library, which positions are commonly considered professional?
A) Only the library attendants
B) Only the clerks
C) Professional Assistant and Librarian
D) Library volunteers
Answer: C) Professional Assistant and Librarian

656. Which of the following jobs is NOT typically performed by professional library staff?
A) Classification
B) Information service
C) Building maintenance
D) Cataloguing
Answer: C) Building maintenance

657. Which job involves organizing library materials by subject or topic?
A) Abstracting
B) Cataloguing
C) Book ordering
D) Classification
Answer: D) Classification

658. The primary role of a librarian in a school library typically falls under which category of staff?
A) Administrative staff
B) Supporting (technical) staff
C) Professional staff
D) Paraprofessional staff
Answer: C) Professional staff

659. What type of service in a library involves helping users find specific information?
A) Building maintenance
B) Classification
C) Reference service
D) Cataloguing
Answer: C) Reference service

660. Which category of library staff may include roles focused on technical or paraprofessional support?
A) Professional Staff
B) Supporting (administrative) Staff
C) Supporting (technical) or Paraprofessional Staff
D) Volunteer Staff
Answer: C) Supporting (technical) or Paraprofessional Staff

661. What primary role is required of the professional library staff in the Information Age?
A) Maintaining traditional cataloging methods
B) Achieving the objectives of library and information services
C) Reducing the number of library resources
D) Limiting the use of technology in libraries
Answer: B) Achieving the objectives of library and information services

662. How has the role of libraries evolved due to social and technological developments?
A) Libraries have become solely focused on acquiring physical books
B) Libraries have become platforms for knowledge generation and exchange
C) Libraries have decreased their involvement in digital resources
D) Libraries have stopped adapting to new developments
Answer: B) Libraries have become platforms for knowledge generation and exchange

663. Which of the following was one of the major library movements during the post-war era?
A) The development of online databases
B) The movement of library consortia
C) The introduction of digital resources

D) The removal of traditional cataloging systems
Answer: B) The movement of library consortia

664. What shift in library approach is mentioned to enhance collaborative access?
A) Traditional acquisition-only methods
B) Interface with computer technology
C) Limiting resources to printed materials
D) Using manual search methods
Answer: B) Interface with computer technology

665. In modern libraries, how is information retrieval typically conducted?
A) Through traditional cataloging methods
B) Through manual book searches
C) From online catalogues and bibliographical databases
D) Only by the librarian's intervention
Answer: C) From online catalogues and bibliographical databases

666. How has the librarian's role shifted in relation to users' information needs?
A) Librarians have less interaction with users
B) Librarians now act as intermediaries between users and knowledge
C) Users no longer need assistance from librarians
D) Librarians focus only on collection maintenance
Answer: B) Librarians now act as intermediaries between users and knowledge

667. What additional fields of study does the librarian need to apply for understanding user needs?
A) Mathematics and physics
B) Communication theory, psychology, and sociology
C) Chemistry and biology
D) Finance and accounting
Answer: B) Communication theory, psychology, and sociology

668. Which concept is emphasized for librarians to predict knowledge needs?
A) Solely focusing on documented-centered approaches
B) Adopting mission-oriented approaches
C) Developing theoretical bases for information needs of different users
D) Limiting knowledge sources to traditional methods
Answer: C) Developing theoretical bases for information needs of different users

669. The traditional role of librarians in organizing and retrieving knowledge has shifted towards which new role?
A) Managing physical library resources
B) Directly assisting users in online searching
C) Only cataloging library materials
D) Avoiding technology use
Answer: B) Directly assisting users in online searching

670. Which of the following is essential for librarians to help users become independent in online searching?
A) Limiting online access
B) Providing instructions through formal and informal methods
C) Reducing the number of digital resources
D) Restricting users to physical materials
Answer: B) Providing instructions through formal and informal methods

671. What minimum qualification is typically required for a para-professional staff member in a library?
A) A master's degree in Library Science
B) A senior secondary examination pass and a certificate or diploma in Library Science
C) A bachelor's degree in any subject
D) Only a senior secondary examination pass
Answer: B) A senior secondary examination pass and a certificate or diploma in Library Science

672. Which of the following tasks is commonly performed by para-professional staff in libraries?
A) Developing library policies
B) Accessioning of books and documents
C) Selecting books for the collection
D) Providing reference services
Answer: B) Accessioning of books and documents

673. What is the primary role of para-professional staff in a library setting?
A) Management of library resources and policies
B) Supporting technical operations, such as cataloging and shelving

C) Conducting research for library users
D) Organizing events and programs for patrons
Answer: B) Supporting technical operations, such as cataloging and shelving

674. Which of the following tasks is generally assigned to administrative staff in a library?
A) Classification of library materials
B) Maintenance of personnel records
C) Cataloging books and periodicals
D) Organizing library programs
Answer: B) Maintenance of personnel records

675. Para-professional staff in a library may perform which of the following activities?
A) Registering periodicals
B) Maintaining service records
C) Ordering new books
D) Deciding on library funding
Answer: A) Registering periodicals

676. What is a typical duty of administrative staff in libraries?
A) Typing catalogue cards and bibliographies
B) Preparation of books for binding
C) Maintenance of accounts for staff salaries and bills
D) Shelving books and documents
Answer: C) Maintenance of accounts for staff salaries and bills

677. Which task related to book circulation is generally handled by para-professional staff?
A) Document indexing
B) Book selection
C) Charging and discharging of books
D) Library budgeting
Answer: C) Charging and discharging of books

678. Which of the following is NOT typically a responsibility of administrative staff in a library?
A) Housekeeping and sanitary duties
B) Stock-taking and shelving
C) Maintenance of personal files and service books
D) Typing tasks not related to cataloging or bibliographies
Answer: B) Stock-taking and shelving

679. Who among the library staff usually assists in the preparation of books and periodicals for binding?
A) Librarians
B) Para-professional staff
C) Administrative staff
D) External contractors
Answer: B) Para-professional staff

680. In a library, the administrative staff may perform which of the following tasks related to store maintenance?
A) Accessioning books
B) Preparation of book selection slips
C) Purchasing and maintaining stock registers for consumable and non-consumable items
D) Inter-library loan services
Answer: C) Purchasing and maintaining stock registers for consumable and non-consumable items

681. What is the purpose of Ranganathan's General Staff Formula in library management?
A) To calculate book inventory requirements
B) To determine staff strength based on the library's workload
C) To plan the library's budget allocation
D) To identify new library facilities
Answer: B) To determine staff strength based on the library's workload

682. According to Ranganathan's formula, what does the term "SB" represent?
A) Number of seats for readers
B) Number of books accessioned in a year
C) Number of persons in the book section
D) Number of periodicals currently taken
Answer: C) Number of persons in the book section

683. In Ranganathan's formula, how is the required number of staff in the circulation section (SC) calculated?
A) G / 1500
B) A / 3000
C) SB / 30,000
D) (R / 50)(W / 250)
Answer: A) G / 1500

684. Which section requires a professional for every 500 periodicals, according to Ranganathan's assumptions?
A) Technical section
B) Reference section
C) Book section

D) Periodicals section
Answer: D) Periodicals section

685. What does "ST" denote in Ranganathan's General Staff Formula?
A) Number of persons in the technical section
B) Number of periodicals abstracted and indexed
C) Total staff in the library
D) Number of gate-hours for a year
Answer: A) Number of persons in the technical section

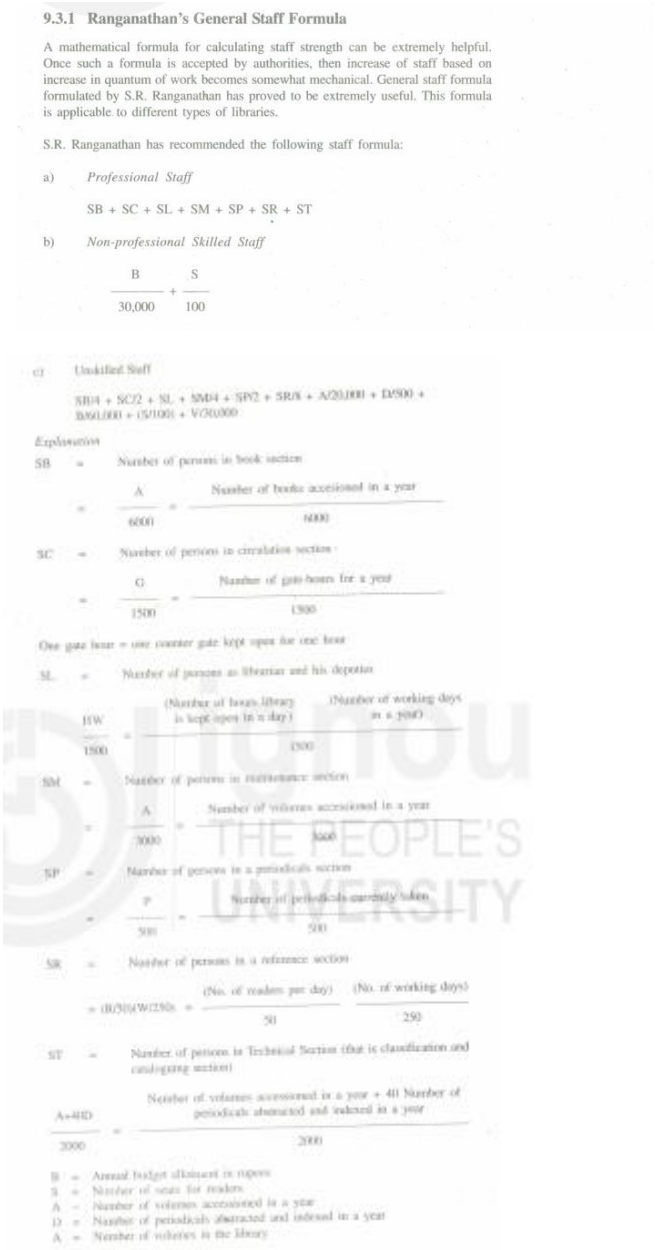
686. In the formula, what does "A" represent?
A) Number of periodicals taken
B) Number of persons in the maintenance section
C) Number of volumes accessioned in a year
D) Annual budget allotment in rupees
Answer: C) Number of volumes accessioned in a year

687. How is the number of persons required in the reference section (SR) calculated?
A) By dividing the number of readers per day by 50
B) By multiplying the number of readers per day and the number of working days
C) By adding the number of periodicals and books
D) By dividing the total annual budget by 500
Answer: A) By dividing the number of readers per day by 50

688. According to Ranganathan's formula, "S" represents which of the following?
A) Number of seats for readers
B) Number of staff required in the maintenance section
C) Number of volumes in the library
D) Number of gate-hours per year
Answer: A) Number of seats for readers

689. In Ranganathan's General Staff Formula, which factor affects the calculation of unskilled staff (SB / 4 + SC / 2 + …)?
A) Number of volumes in the library
B) Number of working days
C) Annual budget allotment
D) Number of gate-hours for a year
Answer: A) Number of volumes in the library

690. What key assumption underlies Ranganathan's staff formula?
A) Every staff member must handle 100 periodicals per year.
B) Staff requirement is based on historical experience and workload estimates.
C) Libraries should maintain a fixed staff strength.
D) Each library section requires equal staffing.
Answer: B) Staff requirement is based on historical experience and workload estimates.



9.3.1 Ranganathan's General Staff Formula

A mathematical formula for calculating staff strength can be extremely helpful. Once such a formula is accepted by authorities, then increase of staff based on increase in quantum of work becomes somewhat mechanical. General staff formula formulated by S.R. Ranganathan has proved to be extremely useful. This formula is applicable to different types of libraries.

S.R. Ranganathan has recommended the following staff formula:

a) *Professional Staff*

SB + SC + SL + SM + SP + SR + ST

b) *Non-professional Skilled Staff*

$$\frac{B}{30,000} + \frac{S}{100}$$

c) Unskilled Staff

SB/4 + SC/2 + SL + SM/4 + SP/2 + SR/8 + A/20,000 + D/500 + B/60,000 + (5/1000 + V/30,000

Explanation

SB = Number of persons in book section

$$= \frac{A}{6000} = \frac{\text{Number of books accessioned in a year}}{6000}$$

SC = Number of persons in circulation section

$$= \frac{G}{1500} = \frac{\text{Number of gate-hours for a year}}{1500}$$

One gate hour = one counter gate kept open for one hour

SL = Number of persons as librarian and his deputies

$$\frac{HW}{1500} = \frac{(\text{Number of hours library is kept open in a day}) \times (\text{Number of working days in a year})}{1500}$$

SM = Number of persons in maintenance section

$$= \frac{A}{3000} = \frac{\text{Number of volumes accessioned in a year}}{3000}$$

SP = Number of persons in a periodicals section

$$= \frac{P}{500} = \frac{\text{Number of periodicals currently taken}}{500}$$

SR = Number of persons in a reference section

$$= (R/50)(W/250) = \frac{(\text{No. of readers per day}) \times (\text{No. of working days})}{50 \quad 250}$$

ST = Number of persons in Technical Section (that is classification and cataloguing section)

$$\frac{A+4D}{2000} = \frac{\text{Number of volumes accessioned in a year} + 4(\text{Number of periodicals abstracted and indexed in a year})}{2000}$$

B = Annual budget allotment in rupees
S = Number of seats for readers
A = Number of volumes accessioned in a year
D = Number of periodicals abstracted and indexed in a year
A = Number of volumes in the library

Source: IGNOU MLIS Books

691. Who chaired the UGC Library Committee established in 1957?
A) Dr. S.R. Ranganathan
B) Dr. S. Dasgupta
C) Dr. H.C. Narang
D) Dr. P.N. Kaula
Answer: A) Dr. S.R. Ranganathan

692. According to the UGC Library Committee, what is the staff requirement for

the Book Section in university libraries?
A) One person for every 1,000 volumes added in a year
B) One person for every 6,000 volumes added in a year
C) One person for every 10,000 volumes added in a year
D) One person for every 500 volumes added in a year
Answer: B) One person for every 6,000 volumes added in a year

693. For the Periodical Publications Section, the UGC Library Committee initially recommended one person for every _____ current periodicals taken.
A) 1,000
B) 500
C) 200
D) 1,500
Answer: B) 500

694. What staffing norm did the UGC Library Committee suggest for the Documentation Section?
A) One person for every 1,500 entries prepared in a year
B) One person for every 500 entries prepared in a year
C) One person for every 1,000 entries prepared in a year
D) One person for every 2,000 entries prepared in a year
Answer: C) One person for every 1,000 entries prepared in a year

695. How many staff members did the UGC Library Committee recommend for the Technical Section per 2,000 volumes added in a year?
A) One
B) Two
C) Three
D) Four
Answer: A) One

696. For the Reference Section, the UGC Library Committee recommended one staff member for every _____ readers in a day.
A) 20
B) 100
C) 50
D) 150
Answer: C) 50

697. In the Circulation Section, the UGC Library Committee suggested one person for every _____ hours that a library gate must remain open annually.
A) 1,000
B) 1,500
C) 2,000
D) 500
Answer: B) 1,500

698. According to the UGC Library Committee, how many unskilled staff members are required for every 30,000 volumes in a library?
A) One
B) Two
C) Three
D) Four
Answer: A) One

699. What administrative staff positions did the UGC Library Committee recommend as a minimum for university libraries?
A) One library accountant and two steno-typists
B) One library accountant, one steno-typist, and one correspondence clerk
C) Two steno-typists and one librarian
D) One typist and one clerk
Answer: B) One library accountant, one steno-typist, and one correspondence clerk

700. Later, S.R. Ranganathan suggested a revision in the staffing norms for the Periodical Publications Section, recommending one person per _____ periodicals subscribed.
A) 1,000
B) 500
C) 1,500
D) 2,000
Answer: C) 1,500

UGC Library Committee Staffing Recommendations

Section	Initial Staff Requirement	Later Changes Suggested by Dr. S.R.

		Ranganathan
Book Section	One person for every 6,000 volumes added annually	No change
Periodical Publications Section	One person for every 500 current periodicals	Revised to one person for every 1,500 periodicals subscribed
Documentation Section	One person for every 1,000 entries prepared annually	Revised to 30 research workers for each university (to work alongside NISCAIR and abstracting services)
Technical Section	One person for every 2,000 volumes added annually	No change
Maintenance Section	- One person for every 6,000 volumes added annually - One person for every 500 volumes to be replaced daily - One person for every 100,000 volumes in the library	Revised to one person for every 1,500 volumes newly added and 50,000 volumes maintained
Administrative Section	Minimum of one library accountant, one steno-typist, and one correspondence clerk	
Reference Section	One person for every 50 readers daily (excluding textbook users)	No change
Circulation Section	One person for every 1,500 hours the library gate remains open annually	No change
Supervisory Section	One Librarian and one Assistant or Deputy Librarian	No change
Unskilled Staff	- One cleaner per 30,000 volumes in the library - One attendant for every 6,000 volumes added annually - One attendant per 500 current periodicals - Additional attendants for shifts in the Circulation Section and other routine tasks	No change

701. According to S.R. Ranganathan's revised norms, one person in the Periodical Publications Section is sufficient for every _____ periodicals subscribed.

A) 1,000

B) 1,500
C) 500
D) 2,000
Answer: B) 1,500

702. How many research workers did Ranganathan recommend for the Documentation Section to supplement INSDOC's work?
A) 15
B) 30
C) 20
D) 10
Answer: B) 30

703. In the Maintenance Section, Ranganathan suggested that one person is required for every _____ volumes newly added and _____ volumes maintained.
A) 1,500; 50,000
B) 3,000; 60,000
C) 500; 20,000
D) 1,000; 10,000
Answer: A) 1,500; 50,000

704. The UGC Workshop at Khandala in 1979 recommended a basic staff structure for a college library serving _____ students and holding _____ volumes.
A) 1,000 students; 10,000 volumes
B) 500 students; 5,000 volumes
C) 2,000 students; 20,000 volumes
D) 250 students; 2,500 volumes
Answer: B) 500 students; 5,000 volumes

705. For a college library with 500 students, the basic recommended staff includes _____ Library Attendants.
A) 1
B) 2
C) 3
D) 4
Answer: C) 3

706. How many additional Library Assistants and Attendants should be added for every increase of 500 students, according to the UGC Workshop recommendations?
A) 1 Library Assistant and 2 Library Attendants
B) 2 Library Assistants and 1 Library Attendant
C) 1 Library Clerk and 2 Library Attendants
D) 2 Library Assistants and 3 Library Attendants
Answer: A) 1 Library Assistant and 2 Library Attendants

707. If a college library collection grows by an additional 25,000 volumes (up to a limit of 80,000 volumes), the UGC recommends appointing: A) 2 Library Clerks
B) 1 Library Assistant and 2 Library Attendants
C) 2 Library Attendants and 1 Assistant Librarian
D) 1 Library Clerk and 1 Library Attendant
Answer: B) 1 Library Assistant and 2 Library Attendants

708. At what student strength threshold does the UGC recommend adding one more Assistant Librarian and one Library Clerk?
A) 1,500 students
B) 2,000 students
C) 1,000 students
D) 3,000 students
Answer: B) 2,000 students

709. The tentative framework suggested by the UGC for college libraries includes which of the following main functions?
A) Acquisition of new books, reference service, administration
B) Technical processing service, binding service, budget management
C) Periodicals, digital cataloging, shelf management
D) User feedback analysis, inventory management, circulation
Answer: A) Acquisition of new books, reference service, administration

710. According to the UGC Workshop recommendations, which of the following functions is not directly included in the college library's framework?
A) Documentation
B) Cataloging
C) Inventory control
D) Supervision
Answer: C) Inventory control

UGC Workshop (Khandala) 1979 Staffing Recommendations for College Libraries

Library Staff Position	Basic Staff Requirement (for 500 students and 5,000 volumes)

Librarian	1
Assistant Librarian	1
Library Assistant	2
Library Clerk-cum-Typist	1
Library Attendants	3
Total Staff	8

Additional Staffing Based on Student Enrollment and Volume Collection

Criteria	Additional Staff Required
For every additional 500 students enrolled	1 Library Assistant and 2 Library Attendants
For every additional 25,000 volumes (up to 80,000 volumes)	1 Library Assistant and 2 Library Attendants
When student strength exceeds 2,000	1 additional Assistant Librarian and 1 Library Clerk

Library Functions Framework for Staffing

The recommendations above were based on the following core library functions expected in a college library:

- **Acquisition of New Books**
- **Periodicals Management**
- **Technical Processing**
- **Reference Services**
- **Circulation of Books**
- **Maintenance**
- **Administration**
- **Supervisory Work**
- **Documentation**

711. According to UGC recommendations, how many attendants are provided in a Delhi University day college library with a collection of over 30,000 volumes?
A) 2
B) 3
C) 4
D) 5
Answer: C) 4

712. For an extended Delhi University day college with over 1,500 students, how many additional attendants are sanctioned?
A) 1
B) 2
C) 3
D) 4
Answer: B) 2

713. If a Delhi University day college library is open for 12 hours, how many additional attendants are provided?
A) 1
B) 2
C) 3
D) 4
Answer: B) 2

714. In Delhi University evening colleges, what is the sanctioned staff for a library with a collection up to 15,000 volumes?
A) 1 Librarian, 2 Library Assistants, 1 Typist, 2 Attendants
B) 1 Librarian, 1 Library Assistant, 1 Typist, 3 Attendants
C) 1 Librarian, 3 Library Assistants, 1 Typist, 2 Attendants
D) 1 Librarian, 2 Professional Assistants, 1 Typist, 4 Attendants
Answer: A) 1 Librarian, 2 Library Assistants, 1 Typist, 2 Attendants

715. For a Delhi University evening college library with a collection of more than 30,000 volumes, how many attendants are provided according to UGC recommendations?
A) 2
B) 3
C) 4

D) 5
Answer: C) 4

716. In a Delhi University evening college, what percentage of attendants are placed on the senior scale if the collection is above 30,000 volumes?
A) 25%
B) 40%
C) 50%
D) 75%
Answer: C) 50%

717. The UGC recommends that if both day and evening colleges share the same premises, they should have:
A) Separate libraries and staff for each college
B) Common library staff with no discrimination
C) Separate collection development budgets
D) Separate administrative staff only
Answer: B) Common library staff with no discrimination

718. According to UGC guidelines, in a Delhi University day college library with a collection between 15,000 and 30,000 volumes, the number of attendants should be:
A) 2
B) 3
C) 4
D) 5
Answer: B) 3

719. In the Delhi University day college library system, the designated position of 'Professional Assistant' is sanctioned for:
A) Only evening colleges
B) Only day colleges
C) Both day and evening colleges equally
D) Libraries with a collection over 30,000 volumes
Answer: C) Both day and evening colleges equally

720. In the context of Delhi University college libraries, one of the main arguments for having a shared library for both day and evening colleges is to:
A) Reduce the need for building expansions
B) Save funds for extended collections and services
C) Allow separate staff but shared collections
D) Enhance security and library hours
Answer: B) Save funds for extended collections and services

the staffing norms recommended by the **AICTE for technical institutions** and the suggested staffing patterns for **different levels of schools** in India:

Norms of AICTE for Technical Institutions

Library Staff Position	**Required Staff**	**Initial Stock**
Librarian	1	4,000 volumes of books, 36 journals (18 national, 18 international)
Assistant Librarian	1	
Assistants	4	

(Source: Handbook of Norms and Standards of AICTE, 1999)

Norms of Staffing for Different Levels of Schools

Type of School	**Library Staff Position**	**Required Staff**
Senior Secondary School	Librarian	1
	Assistant Librarian	1
	Class D Staff	1
Secondary School	Librarian	1
	Assistant Librarian	1
	Class D Staff	1
Middle School	Librarian	1
	Class D Staff	1

Primary School	Teacher in charge	1 (part-time)

This table captures the essential staffing requirements as per the norms established by AICTE and the suggested patterns for various school levels in India.

721. What is the recommended initial stock of books for a technical institution according to AICTE norms?
A) 2000 volumes
B) 3000 volumes
C) 4000 volumes
D) 5000 volumes
Answer: C) 4000 volumes

722. According to AICTE norms, how many assistants should a technical institution library have with an initial stock of 4000 volumes?
A) 2
B) 3
C) 4
D) 5
Answer: C) 4

723. What is the required staff composition for a technical institution library according to AICTE?
A) 1 Librarian, 2 Assistant Librarians, 3 Assistants
B) 1 Librarian, 1 Assistant Librarian, 4 Assistants
C) 2 Librarians, 1 Assistant Librarian, 3 Assistants
D) 1 Librarian, 3 Assistant Librarians, 4 Assistants
Answer: B) 1 Librarian, 1 Assistant Librarian, 4 Assistants

724. Which of the following is NOT a type of school listed under the norms of school libraries in India?
A) Senior Secondary School
B) Higher Secondary School
C) Vocational School
D) Primary School
Answer: C) Vocational School

725. What is the minimum staff requirement for a middle/high/higher secondary school library in India?
A) 1 Librarian and 2 Attendants
B) 1 Librarian and 1 Attendant
C) 1 Assistant Librarian and 1 Attendant
D) 2 Librarians and 1 Attendant
Answer: B) 1 Librarian and 1 Attendant

726. For a Senior Secondary School, the recommended staffing pattern includes:
A) 1 Librarian, 1 Assistant Librarian, 1 Class D Staff
B) 1 Librarian, 1 Class D Staff
C) 2 Librarians, 1 Assistant Librarian
D) 1 Librarian, 2 Assistants
Answer: A) 1 Librarian, 1 Assistant Librarian, 1 Class D Staff

727. In a Primary School, who is typically in charge of the library?
A) A dedicated librarian
B) A trained library assistant
C) One of the schoolteachers
D) A part-time librarian
Answer: C) One of the school teachers

728. For a Secondary School library, the suggested staffing pattern is:
A) 1 Librarian, 1 Assistant Librarian, 1 Class D Staff
B) 1 Librarian, 1 Class D Staff
C) 1 Assistant Librarian, 1 Class D Staff
D) 2 Librarians, 1 Class D Staff
Answer: A) 1 Librarian, 1 Assistant Librarian, 1 Class D Staff

729. The staffing pattern for a Middle School library consists of:
A) 1 Librarian and 1 Class D Staff
B) 1 Librarian and 2 Assistants
C) 1 Assistant Librarian and 1 Attendant
D) 1 Librarian only
Answer: A) 1 Librarian and 1 Class D Staff

730. Which organization is responsible for recommending the norms for the library of a technical institution in India?
A) UGC
B) AICTE
C) NCTE
D) NCERT
Answer: B) AICTE

731. What is the minimum qualification required for the post of Librarian in a university library?
A) bachelor’s degree in library science
B) Master's Degree in Library Science with at

least 55% marks
C) M.Phil. in Library Science
D) Ph.D. in Library Science
Answer: B) Master's Degree in Library Science with at least 55% marks

732. According to UGC norms, how many years of experience is required for the position of Librarian?
A) 5 years
B) 10 years
C) 13 years as a Deputy Librarian or 18 years as a College Librarian
D) No experience required
Answer: C) 13 years as a Deputy Librarian or 18 years as a College Librarian

733. Which of the following is a desirable qualification for the position of Librarian?
A) M.Phil. or Ph.D. in Library Science
B) bachelor's degree in library science
C) Experience as a Library Assistant
D) Certification in Library Management
Answer: A) M.Phil. or Ph.D. in Library Science

734. For the position of Deputy Librarian, what is the minimum experience required as an Assistant University Librarian or College Librarian?
A) 2 years
B) 3 years
C) 5 years
D) 10 years
Answer: C) 5 years

735. What is a key requirement for the post of Assistant Librarian/Documentation Officer?
A) At least 10 years of experience
B) Qualifying in the national-level test conducted by UGC
C) A Ph.D. degree in Library Science
D) Experience in teaching library science
Answer: B) Qualifying in the national-level test conducted by UGC

736. What is the minimum academic record percentage required for an Assistant Librarian position?
A) 50%
B) 55%
C) 60%
D) 65%
Answer: B) 55%

737. Which of the following is a requirement for the position of Deputy Librarian?
A) Experience in library computerization
B) M.Phil. in any subject
C) 10 years as a College Librarian
D) No specific experience required
Answer: A) Experience in library computerization

738. What is an essential qualification for the Assistant Librarian/Documentation Officer role?
A) Master's Degree in any field
B) A minimum of 5 years of library experience
C) A professional degree in Library Science with good academic records
D) Experience in library management software
Answer: C) A professional degree in Library Science with good academic records

739. What is one of the requirements for the post of Librarian regarding innovative library service?
A) Evidence of innovative library service
B) Experience in public relations
C) Participation in library workshops
D) Skills in web development
Answer: A) Evidence of innovative library service

740. According to UGC norms, what is required for the qualification of Deputy Librarian in terms of published work?
A) No requirement for published work
B) Evidence of innovative library services and published work
C) Only published work in international journals
D) Three publications in any field
Answer: B) Evidence of innovative library services and published work

741. What is the minimum qualification required for the post of College Librarian as per UGC norms?
A) Bachelor's Degree in Library Science
B) Master's Degree in Library Science with at least 55% marks
C) Ph.D. in Library Science
D) No specific qualification required

Answer: B) Master's Degree in Library Science with at least 55% marks

742. Which of the following is a requirement for the College Librarian position?
A) Experience in a public library
B) Qualifying in the national-level test conducted by UGC
C) At least 5 years of teaching experience
D) Certification in library management software
Answer: B) Qualifying in the national-level test conducted by UGC

743. According to the UGC and AICTE norms, what degree is required for a school librarian?
A) B.A. or B.Sc. and a degree in library and information science
B) Only a Master's Degree in Library Science
C) Any graduate degree
D) No specific educational qualification
Answer: A) B.A. or B.Sc. and a degree in library and information science

744. What is the minimum qualification for an Assistant Librarian in a school library?
A) Bachelor's Degree in Library Science
B) Higher Secondary/Senior Secondary and a Certificate in Library Science
C) A Master's Degree in any field
D) No qualifications required
Answer: B) Higher Secondary/Senior Secondary and a Certificate in Library Science

745. What is the qualification required for Class "D" staff in a school library?
A) B.A. or B.Sc.
B) Matriculate/High School with some experience in a library
C) master's degree in library science
D) No specific qualifications
Answer: B) Matriculate/High School with some experience in a library

746. According to UGC norms, what should be the status of a school librarian?
A) Lower than a schoolteacher
B) The same as that of a schoolteacher
C) Equal to a principal
D) Not specified
Answer: B) The same as that of a school teacher

747. For a college librarian, what is the required academic record percentage?
A) 50%
B) 55%
C) 60%
D) 65%
Answer: B) 55%

748. Which of the following is not a qualification for the Assistant Librarian in a school library?
A) Higher Secondary/Senior Secondary
B) Certificate in Library Science
C) bachelor's degree in library science
D) Diploma in Library Science
Answer: C) bachelor's degree in library science

After this the Questions are for General knowledge, you should attempt these are not mandatory

749. What does the AICTE recommend as a desirable qualification for a College Librarian?
A) Ph.D. in Library Science
B) National-level test qualification
C) Experience in library management
D) M.Phil. in Library Science
Answer: B) National-level test qualification

750. What is an essential requirement for a school librarian according to the norms?
A) A master's degree in library science
B) Comparable qualifications to schoolteachers in salary and facilities
C) At least 5 years of experience in a library
D) Experience in teaching
Answer: B) Comparable qualifications to schoolteachers in salary and facilities

751. What does the term 'selection' refer to in the context of library staffing?
A) Making decisions about job openings
B) Deciding the salary scales
C) Providing training for new staff
D) Recruiting volunteers
Answer: A) Making decisions about job openings

752. According to the selection process, applicants should be considered without regard

to which of the following factors?
A) Performance
B) Qualifications
C) Race, sex, caste, and religion
D) Work experience
Answer: C) Race, sex, caste, and religion

753. What is the most important task when appointing a Chief Librarian?
A) Conducting a written test
B) Inviting a suitable candidate for an interview
C) Negotiating salary
D) Checking references
Answer: B) Inviting a suitable candidate for an interview

754. In the selection of staff members, who should have the authority to make decisions?
A) The selection committee only
B) The Chief Librarian
C) The university administration
D) The outgoing staff members
Answer: B) The Chief Librarian

755. What method may be used to test candidates for Professional Assistant positions?
A) Group interviews
B) Personality assessments
C) Written tests
D) Reference checks
Answer: C) Written tests

756. Why is it important for a Chief Librarian to be careful during the selection process?
A) To ensure diversity in the staff
B) To select only the best candidates based on merit
C) To comply with legal requirements
D) To fill positions quickly
Answer: B) To select only the best candidates based on merit

757. What should new staff members be acquainted with upon joining the library?
A) Their job and the library's policies
B) The history of the library
C) The academic credentials of their peers
D) The library's budget
Answer: A) Their job and the library's policies

758. What role does UGC play in staff development for libraries?
A) It oversees library budgets
B) It encourages continuing education and staff development
C) It mandates staffing levels
D) It provides library software
Answer: B) It encourages continuing education and staff development

759. Which of the following factors is considered crucial for employee satisfaction and performance?
A) Salary scales only
B) Working conditions
C) Job title
D) Length of service
Answer: B) Working conditions

760. What does a sound staffing program in a library depend on?
A) The experience of the Chief Librarian
B) The qualifications of staff
C) The norms laid down by various agencies
D) The budget allocated for staffing
Answer: C) The norms laid down by various agencies

761. What is considered the "passport for living in the world of the XXI century"?
A) Higher education
B) Independent learning
C) Professional qualifications
D) Research experience
Answer: B) Independent learning

762. , what role do libraries play in the information age?
A) They are conventional accessories.
B) They are essential for progress and happiness.
C) They serve only academic purposes.
D) They focus on physical collections only.
Answer: B) They are essential for progress and happiness.

763. Who is primarily responsible for cultivating abilities in learning skills and information technology among students?
A) Faculty members
B) Librarians
C) Administrative staff
D) IT professionals
Answer: B) Librarians

764. What is the relationship between librarians and independent learning skills

according to the document?
A) Librarians are not involved in teaching learning skills.
B) Librarians should develop resources for independent learning.
C) Librarians only manage physical collections.
D) Librarians focus solely on information technology.
Answer: B) Librarians should develop resources for independent learning.

765. What are the areas where librarians can develop themselves to help others?
A) Financial management
B) Human resources
C) Learning resources and guidance
D) Marketing strategies
Answer: C) Learning resources and guidance

766. What is necessary for developing learning skills ?
A) Funding for library resources
B) Sequential programs from primary to post-secondary stages
C) More librarians in schools
D) Increased focus on hardbound documents
Answer: B) Sequential programs from primary to post-secondary stages

767. What abilities should librarians develop to contribute to learning skills curriculum?
A) Ability to manage library budgets
B) Ability to locate and select resources
C) Ability to conduct research
D) Ability to network with other librarians
Answer: B) Ability to locate and select resources

768. What is a significant change in the format of materials discussed in the document?
A) Increased availability of printed books
B) Transition from hardbound documents to digital formats
C) Use of microforms exclusively
D) Decrease in the use of library resources
Answer: B) Transition from hardbound documents to digital formats

769. Why is it important for librarians to develop skills and aptitude for using changing formats of knowledge?
A) To preserve traditional library methods
B) To remain relevant in the information age
C) To reduce costs in library operations
D) To limit access to library resources
Answer: B) To remain relevant in the information age

770. , what misconception exists about the importance of librarians?
A) Librarians are well-respected professionals.
B) Librarians are seen as less important than libraries.
C) Librarians have no impact on learning.
D) Librarians are primarily involved in administration.
Answer: B) Librarians are seen as less important than libraries.

UNIT 10

Continuing education programs (cep)

771. What does 'Continuing Education' primarily signify?
A) One-time training sessions
B) Opportunities for lifelong learning
C) Academic degrees only
D) Online courses exclusively
Answer: B) Opportunities for lifelong learning

772. According to Dr. Mohan Sinha Mehta, what should the ideals pursued in education be related to?
A) Modern technologies
B) Global trends
C) Background and ethical codes
D) Economic growth
Answer: C) Background and ethical codes

773. How does the Web Online Dictionary describe Continuing Education?
A) As a completed process
B) As a one-time certification
C) As an ongoing process not completed
D) As informal education
Answer: C) As an ongoing process not completed

774. Which of the following is a goal of Continuing Education?
A) To extend initial study only
B) To update knowledge and skills

C) To restrict career development
D) To avoid learning new concepts
Answer: B) To update knowledge and skills

775. What can Continuing Education help individuals achieve?
A) Maintain the status quo in their careers
B) Upgrade knowledge and competencies
C) Avoid changes in their professional roles
D) Focus solely on theoretical knowledge
Answer: B) Upgrade knowledge and competencies

776. How does the concept of Continuing Education relate to an individual's work setting?
A) It is irrelevant to their performance.
B) It enhances the quality of performance.
C) It only applies to theoretical knowledge.
D) It is limited to initial training.
Answer: B) It enhances the quality of performance.

777. According to the definitions provided, what is a significant characteristic of Continuing Education?
A) It is limited to young adults.
B) It focuses only on technical skills.
C) It includes all learning activities for professional growth.
D) It is only available in formal educational institutions.
Answer: C) It includes all learning activities for professional growth.

778. What does Dr. Mohan Sinha Mehta emphasize about learning in his definition of Continuing Education?
A) Only traditional knowledge is important.
B) Learning should disregard personal backgrounds.
C) New knowledge should be embraced alongside traditional values.
D) Education is only about obtaining degrees.
Answer: C) New knowledge should be embraced alongside traditional values.

779. In the context of Continuing Education, what is the ultimate goal for individuals?
A) To become specialists in one area only
B) To enrich their career and deliver quality performance
C) To avoid any changes in their current role
D) To only gain certifications
Answer: B) To enrich their career and deliver quality performance

780. What is the broader implication of Continuing Education as stated in the definitions?
A) It is a process limited to formal education.
B) It is irrelevant to professional development.
C) It includes informal learning and personal development.
D) It only applies to adult education programs.
Answer: C) It includes informal learning and personal development.

781. In what year did India initiate a project on developing a curriculum based on lifelong education?
A) 1965
B) 1972
C) 1975
D) 1980
Answer: B) 1972

782. Which organization sponsored the project on lifelong education in India?
A) UNESCO Institute of Education
B) Ministry of Education
C) University Grants Commission (UGC)
D) All of the above
Answer: A) UNESCO Institute of Education

783. What was the main focus of the conferences held in 1975-76 in India regarding continuing education?
A) To close existing departments of continuing education
B) To establish departments of continuing education in universities and colleges
C) To eliminate informal education
D) To promote only formal education
Answer: B) To establish departments of continuing education in universities and colleges

784. Continuing education programs can be broadly categorized into which two types?
A) Formal and non-formal education
B) Formal education and informal education
C) Mandatory and voluntary education
D) Academic and vocational education

Answer: B) Formal education and informal education

785. What type of programs are delivered by educational institutions or recognized agencies, either through conventional or distance modes?
A) Extension Courses
B) Informal Education
C) Formal Courses
D) In-service Training
Answer: C) Formal Courses

786. What is the purpose of extension courses conducted by universities?
A) To provide basic literacy
B) To sharpen professionals and keep them updated in their field
C) To eliminate the need for formal education
D) To conduct only research
Answer: B) To sharpen professionals and keep them updated in their field

787. Refresher courses are aimed at:
A) Providing an introduction to new concepts only
B) Reviewing and updating knowledge for professionals
C) Reducing the workload of library staff
D) Focusing solely on theoretical aspects of library science
Answer: B) Reviewing and updating knowledge for professionals

788. What does in-service training provide for newly recruited library staff?
A) Theoretical knowledge only
B) Hands-on experience and familiarity with library functions
C) No structured guidance
D) A mandatory assessment
Answer: B) Hands-on experience and familiarity with library functions

789. According to the International Encyclopedia of Education, informal education is characterized by:
A) A clear distinction between teacher and learner
B) Structured and planned learning activities
C) Learning that occurs incidentally and is not pre-planned
D) Strict guidelines and assessments
Answer: C) Learning that occurs incidentally and is not pre-planned

790. Which of the following is NOT a way for library and information professionals to gain knowledge through informal education?
A) Attending seminars and conferences
B) Reading professional literature
C) Completing a degree program
D) Undergoing orientation programs
Answer: C) Completing a degree program

791. Why is continuing education particularly essential for the library and information profession?
A) Decrease in information formats
B) Limited access to technology
C) Rapid growth of knowledge/information
D) Elimination of traditional libraries
Answer: C) Rapid growth of knowledge/information

792. What role do libraries play in society, ?
A) Exclusive research centers for scholars
B) Learning centers for people of all backgrounds
C) Only repositories of books
D) Entertainment venues for the public
Answer: B) Learning centers for people of all backgrounds

793. What is one of the challenges that libraries face due to changes in society?
A) Decreased funding
B) Need for staff to be well-informed and adaptable
C) Reduction in the number of library users
D) Focus on physical books only
Answer: B) Need for staff to be well-informed and adaptable

794. Why is the dissemination of new ideas important for library and information professionals?
A) It helps them retain outdated practices
B) It enables them to keep up with IT-based information services
C) It reduces their need for continuing education
D) It complicates their work processes
Answer: B) It enables them to keep up with IT-based information services

795. How can the growth of the library and information profession be fostered?
A) By limiting communication among

professionals
B) Through critical and creative analysis of professional experiences
C) By reducing professional training opportunities
D) Through increased isolation of librarians
Answer: B) Through critical and creative analysis of professional experiences

796. What is necessary for librarians to provide technology-based services effectively?
A) Knowledge of traditional practices only
B) Evaluation of user needs and psychology
C) Reliance on printed materials
D) Dismissal of new technology
Answer: B) Evaluation of user needs and psychology

797. What benefit does continuing education provide to library and information professionals?
A) Decreased confidence in their skills
B) Job dissatisfaction and stagnation
C) Enhanced knowledge leading to greater job satisfaction
D) Avoidance of professional growth
Answer: C) Enhanced knowledge leading to greater job satisfaction

798. What type of services are mentioned as improvements in library services due to continuing education?
A) Offline services only
B) Computerized information services
C) Paper-based document delivery
D) Minimal technology services
Answer: B) Computerized information services

799. What kind of groups can facilitate the growth of the library profession?
A) Isolated research groups
B) Study circles and discussion groups
C) Formal committees only
D) Non-interactive forums
Answer: B) Study circles and discussion groups

800. What is a potential consequence of a lack of continuing education among library professionals?
A) Enhanced service quality
B) Increased job satisfaction
C) Feelings of inferiority and incompetence
D) Stronger professional networks
Answer: C) Feelings of inferiority and incompetence

801. What is the primary focus of continuing education programs for library and information professionals?
A) To eliminate the need for formal education
B) To acquire new skills, knowledge, and stay updated on developments
C) To focus solely on traditional practices
D) To increase the number of library materials
Answer: B) To acquire new skills, knowledge, and stay updated on developments

802. Which of the following is NOT a traditional mode of delivering continuing education programs?
A) Workshops
B) Online tutorials
C) Seminars
D) Special lectures
Answer: B) Online tutorials

803. What does teleconferencing allow individuals or groups in different locations to do?
A) Only listen to a lecture
B) Interact through electronic mediums
C) View presentations without interaction
D) Limit participation to one location
Answer: B) Interact through electronic mediums

804. Which type of teleconferencing includes both audio and video transmission in both directions?
A) Basic Audio Conferencing
B) Enhanced Video Conferencing
C) One-way Video with Two-way Audio
D) Two-way Video Conferencing
Answer: D) Two-way Video Conferencing

805. What is a key feature of Basic Audio Conferencing?
A) It involves video communication
B) It allows multipoint communication among individuals
C) It is primarily for one-on-one communication
D) It requires advanced technology
Answer: B) It allows multipoint communication among individuals

806. What is a significant benefit of teleconferencing in continuing education?
A) Limited accessibility
B) Difficulty in understanding complex topics
C) Overcoming distance barriers to reach a larger audience
D) Requirement of physical presence
Answer: C) Overcoming distance barriers to reach a larger audience

807. What distinguishes Enhanced Video Conferencing from Basic Audio Conferencing?
A) It does not require any equipment
B) It combines audio with video for clearer understanding
C) It is limited to one location
D) It only transmits voice messages
Answer: B) It combines audio with video for clearer understanding

808. In what context is teleconferencing notably used by organizations like IGNOU?
A) To reduce the number of classes offered
B) To provide classroom counseling only
C) To deliver educational content through satellite
D) To eliminate the need for online resources
Answer: C) To deliver educational content through satellite

809. Which type of teleconferencing allows for text communication displayed on a screen?
A) Basic Audio Conferencing
B) Computer Conferencing
C) One-way Video with Two-way Audio
D) Enhanced Video Conferencing
Answer: B) Computer Conferencing

810. What advantage does teleconferencing provide in terms of participation?
A) It requires participants to be in the same location
B) It limits the audience to local attendees
C) It allows participation from any location
D) It complicates the communication process
Answer: C) It allows participation from any location

811. When was the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) founded?
A) 1920
B) 1929
C) 1945
D) 1950
Answer: B) 1929

812. What is one of the core activities of IFLA?
A) Action for Development through Libraries Programme (ALP)
B) National Library Promotion
C) Cataloguing and Bibliography Workshops
D) Public Library Development
Answer: A) Action for Development through Libraries Programme (ALP)

813. What was the previous name of the Continuing Professional Development and Workplace Learning (CPD&WL) section of IFLA?
A) Continuing Education Round Table (CERT)
B) Continuing Library Education Committee (CLEC)
C) Continuing Professional Education Round Table (CPERT)
D) Professional Development Section (PDS)
Answer: C) Continuing Professional Education Round Table (CPERT)

814. What is one of the objectives of the CPD&WL section of IFLA?
A) To eliminate the need for professional development
B) To keep LIS professionals updated on new developments in technology
C) To reduce the number of conferences and workshops
D) To focus solely on traditional library practices
Answer: B) To keep LIS professionals updated on new developments in technology

815. How does CPD&WL encourage libraries and information centers?
A) By promoting competition among staff
B) By emphasizing the need to become 'learning organizations'
C) By limiting opportunities for training and development
D) By discouraging staff from planning their careers
Answer: B) By emphasizing the need to become 'learning organizations'

816. What type of activities does CPD&WL promote?

A) Solely research-related activities
B) Only workshops and seminars
C) Professional development and learning in the workplace
D) Activities unrelated to library science
Answer: C) Professional development and learning in the workplace

817. Which of the following features does the CPD&WL section offer?
A) Membership only for individuals
B) Community of practice for institutions, organizations, and individuals
C) Exclusively research-based activities
D) Limited access to continuing professional development resources
Answer: B) Community of practice for institutions, organizations, and individuals

818. What is the primary focus of CPD&WL in relation to library professionals?
A) To promote non-library related skills
B) To provide opportunities for individual career planning and development
C) To ensure professionals remain uninformed about user expectations
D) To focus exclusively on historical library practices
Answer: B) To provide opportunities for individual career planning and development

819. Which of the following does CPD&WL aim to improve?
A) The quality of traditional library resources
B) The efficiency of library funding
C) The systems for delivering continuing professional development and workplace learning programmes
D) The number of library associations worldwide
Answer: C) The systems for delivering continuing professional development and workplace learning programs

820. What kind of communication does CPD&WL utilize to engage LIS professionals?
A) Only written communication
B) Mailing lists, discussion forums, and workshops
C) Exclusively face-to-face meetings
D) One-way communication from leaders only
Answer: B) Mailing lists, discussion forums, and workshops

UNIT 11

Personnel management

821. When was the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) founded?
A) 1940
B) 1945
C) 1950
D) 1955
Answer: B) 1945

822. What type of organization is UNESCO?
A) A private agency
B) An inter-governmental agency belonging to the United Nations
C) A non-profit organization
D) A commercial enterprise
Answer: B) An inter-governmental agency belonging to the United Nations

823. What is one of the primary roles of UNESCO in relation to libraries?
A) To limit library resources
B) To promote, coordinate, and develop library and information services
C) To privatize library services
D) To discourage international cooperation among libraries
Answer: B) To promote, coordinate, and develop library and information services

824. Which program does UNESCO use to assist developing countries in organizing continuing education?
A) Human Resource Development Program
B) Technical Assistance Programme
C) International Library Fund
D) Global Knowledge Initiative
Answer: B) Technical Assistance Programme

825. What type of professional development activities does UNESCO organize for library professionals?
A) Only theoretical courses
B) Short-term courses, seminars, and workshops
C) Exclusive training for technology companies
D) Unpaid internships only

Answer: B) Short-term courses, seminars, and workshops

826. What is job analysis in the context of library management?
A) A method to hire more staff
B) A process for assigning work to the wrong person
C) A technique for observing and recording job tasks, equipment, and required skills
D) A system for limiting job descriptions
Answer: C) A technique for observing and recording job tasks, equipment, and required skills

827. Which of the following is a benefit of job analysis?
A) It eliminates the need for job descriptions
B) It can assist in preparing job descriptions and personnel selection
C) It focuses only on upper management roles
D) It reduces the effectiveness of training programs
Answer: B) It can assist in preparing job descriptions and personnel selection

828. What is included in job analysis?
A) Job description only
B) Job specification only
C) Both job description and job specification
D) No specific information
Answer: C) Both job description and job specification

829. In the sample job analysis card, what is one of the duties of the cataloguer?
A) To manage the library's budget
B) To catalogue books by following AACR or CCC rules
C) To conduct research
D) To supervise library events
Answer: B) To catalogue books by following AACR or CCC rules

830. What kind of environment does the assistant librarian (technical) work in according to the job analysis?
A) High-risk environment
B) Normal working environment
C) Outdoor environment
D) Hazardous environment
Answer: B) Normal working environment

831. What qualification is preferred for the assistant librarian (technical) position?
A) High School Diploma
B) BLISc (Bachelor of Library and Information Science)
C) PhD in Library Science
D) No specific qualification required
Answer: B) BLISc (Bachelor of Library and Information Science)

832. According to the job analysis card, what is an important personal trait for the assistant librarian (technical)?
A) Inability to work long hours
B) Lack of memory skills
C) Sincere, hard worker
D) Indifference to job responsibilities
Answer: C) Sincere, hard worker

833. What does job specification describe?
A) The benefits of a job
B) The physical and mental abilities required for a job
C) The salary range for a job
D) The company policies
Answer: B) The physical and mental abilities required for a job

834. Which of the following is a specific requirement for the post of an Assistant Librarian in the Computer Section?
A) A background in history
B) A good command over computer technology and its application
C) Experience in financial management
D) Ability to manage physical books only
Answer: B) A good command over computer technology and its application

835. What is the most common method of selecting candidates for a job?
A) Group discussions
B) Interviews
C) Online assessments
D) Written applications
Answer: B) Interviews

836. What qualities are typically assessed during a job interview?
A) Personal interests only
B) Appearance, speech, and intelligence
C) Social media presence

D) Hobbies and leisure activities
Answer: B) Appearance, speech, and intelligence

837. What do intelligence tests aim to measure during the selection process?
A) Physical strength
B) Mental alertness and reasoning ability
C) Knowledge of library policies
D) Social skills
Answer: B) Mental alertness and reasoning ability

838. What is the purpose of a proficiency test in the selection process?
A) To assess the candidate's appearance
B) To evaluate expertise and skills in a specific subject
C) To measure social interactions
D) To test physical endurance
Answer: B) To evaluate expertise and skills in a specific subject

839. Which type of test helps employers assess a candidate's performance in manual, mental, or routine jobs?
A) Intelligence test
B) Proficiency test
C) Aptitude test
D) Personality test
Answer: C) Aptitude test

840. What is the aim of a personality test in the selection process?
A) To measure academic qualifications
B) To evaluate the candidate's behavioral patterns
C) To assess technical skills
D) To determine physical fitness
Answer: B) To evaluate the candidate's behavioral patterns

841. Which of the following is NOT typically assessed during the selection process?
A) Professionalism and integrity
B) Personal hobbies
C) Initiative and creativity
D) Organizational skills
Answer: B) Personal hobbies

842. What can affect the outcome of an interview?
A) The weather on the day of the interview
B) The thoroughness of preparations and selection of interviewers
C) The number of candidates interviewed
D) The length of the interview
Answer: B) The thoroughness of preparations and selection of interviewers

843. In job specification, what might some positions require beyond typical qualifications?
A) Special characteristics related to the job
B) A specific type of personality
C) Unique fashion sense
D) Experience in unrelated fields
Answer: A) Special characteristics related to the job

844. What is the primary goal of staff development in libraries?
A) To hire more staff
B) To improve performance and prepare staff for new activities
C) To increase library budgets
D) To reduce staff numbers
Answer: B) To improve performance and prepare staff for new activities

845. What is typically included in the probation process for new staff?
A) Immediate promotion
B) Extension of the working hours
C) Evaluation of performance before confirmation of employment
D) Annual leave benefits
Answer: C) Evaluation of performance before confirmation of employment

846. How does performance appraisal contribute to staff development?
A) It increases salaries automatically
B) It helps identify candidates for promotion and rewards
C) It eliminates the need for training
D) It decreases staff motivation
Answer: B) It helps identify candidates for promotion and rewards

847. What factors are considered for staff promotion in libraries?
A) Only educational qualifications
B) Involvement in professional activities, experience, and performance appraisals
C) Attendance at social events
D) Personal relationships with supervisors

Answer: B) Involvement in professional activities, experience, and performance appraisals

848. What is the purpose of the induction process for new library staff?
A) To evaluate their performance
B) To familiarize them with the organization and their role
C) To assign them to different departments
D) To conduct training sessions immediately
Answer: B) To familiarize them with the organization and their role

849. How does training benefit newly recruited library staff?
A) It reduces their salaries
B) It increases their workload
C) It improves performance and reduces learning time
D) It limits their understanding of library functions
Answer: C) It improves performance and reduces learning time

850. Why is maintaining staff records important in personnel management?
A) To keep track of library budgets
B) To ensure systematic documentation from appointment to retirement
C) To monitor library usage statistics
D) To evaluate library programs
Answer: B) To ensure systematic documentation from appointment to retirement

851. What does staff welfare encompass in a library setting?
A) Only physical health
B) Both physical and mental well-being
C) Financial bonuses only
D) Job security alone
Answer: B) Both physical and mental well-being

852. What responsibilities do library authorities have regarding staff welfare?
A) They should ensure work-related stress is minimized.
B) They are responsible for ensuring library staff can take long breaks.
C) They must focus on improving the library's social media presence.
D) They have no responsibilities; staff welfare is not their concern.
Answer: A) They should ensure work-related stress is minimized.

853. What should be included in library staff welfare provisions?
A) Regular social events only
B) Adequate working conditions and safety measures
C) Longer working hours
D) Reduction of training opportunities
Answer: B) Adequate working conditions and safety measures

854. What is the primary purpose of job evaluation?
A) To increase the number of staff
B) To establish scales of salaries that reflect job responsibilities
C) To promote employees automatically
D) To reduce the working hours of staff
Answer: B) To establish scales of salaries that reflect job responsibilities

855. Which of the following is NOT a standard method of job evaluation?
A) Ranking method
B) Factor comparison method
C) Job satisfaction survey
D) Point system
Answer: C) Job satisfaction survey

856. In the ranking method of job evaluation, jobs are compared based on which of the following factors?
A) Number of employees in each department
B) Job titles only
C) Technical skill, complexity, and work environment
D) Historical performance of the organization
Answer: C) Technical skill, complexity, and work environment

857. What does the classification system in job evaluation involve?
A) Random assignment of salary levels
B) Classifying posts into broad categories and establishing a relative scale
C) Evaluating only the financial aspects of a job
D) Eliminating job descriptions from the process

Answer: B) Classifying posts into broad categories and establishing a relative scale

858. In the factor comparison method, how is the pay scale for a job determined?
A) By averaging salaries of similar positions in other organizations
B) By taking multiple compensable factors into account and assigning weightage
C) By asking employees what they think their job is worth
D) By eliminating the job entirely if it is considered unnecessary
Answer: B) By taking multiple compensable factors into account and assigning weightage

859. What is the main feature of the point system in job evaluation?
A) It ranks jobs based solely on employee feedback
B) It assigns points to each factor based on its importance for the organization
C) It requires no formal evaluation process
D) It only considers job titles for evaluation
Answer: B) It assigns points to each factor based on its importance for the organization

860. Which of the following factors is typically assessed in the point system method?
A) Office decor
B) Level of responsibility and decision-making
C) Employee attendance records
D) Length of service
Answer: B) Level of responsibility and decision-making

861. The factor comparison method uses which of the following to evaluate jobs?
A) Job satisfaction levels
B) Employee surveys
C) Compensable factors and their assigned weightage
D) Random selection of job titles
Answer: C) Compensable factors and their assigned weightage

862. Which job evaluation method is considered the simplest?
A) Point system
B) Classification system
C) Factor comparison method
D) Ranking method
Answer: D) Ranking method

863. What is a key consideration in the classification system for job evaluation?
A) Job location
B) Duties and qualifications required for the job
C) Popularity of the job title
D) The number of applicants for the position
Answer: B) Duties and qualifications required for the job

BLOCK 4

Resource sharing programs

UNIT 12

Resource sharing: need and objectives

864. What term is used to describe the rapid increase in the availability of documents in libraries?
A) Obsolescence
B) Explosion
C) Deterioration
D) Consolidation
Answer: B) Explosion

865. What factor has contributed to the increased prices of documents in libraries?
A) Decrease in document variety
B) Increase in technological advancements
C) High demand from users
D) Predominance of publications from the USA
Answer: D) Predominance of publications from the USA

866. How does the currency conversion rate affect libraries in developing countries like India?
A) It increases their purchasing power

B) It decreases their ability to buy documents
C) It has no significant impact
D) It makes documents cheaper
Answer: B) It decreases their ability to buy documents

867. What is a significant challenge for libraries due to the increasing number of documents?
A) Lack of user interest
B) Limitation of physical space
C) Decrease in document quality
D) Reduction in user demands
Answer: B) Limitation of physical space

868. What do users expect from libraries in today's environment?
A) Longer wait times for services
B) Greater accountability and immediate satisfaction
C) Standardized services without customization
D) Reduced interaction with library staff
Answer: B) Greater accountability and immediate satisfaction

869. How does resource sharing benefit libraries?
A) It requires libraries to acquire more documents individually
B) It allows libraries to access a larger number of documents and share expertise
C) It increases the cost of acquiring documents
D) It leads to the duplication of efforts among libraries
Answer: B) It allows libraries to access a larger number of documents and share expertise

870. What were some of the barriers to library cooperation in the past?
A) Lack of interest from users
B) Geographical distance and difficulties in document transmission
C) Excessive funding for libraries
D) Decreased availability of documents
Answer: B) Geographical distance and difficulties in document transmission

871. Which technological developments have facilitated resource sharing among libraries?
A) Manual cataloging techniques
B) Limited communication systems
C) E-publishing, desktop production, and telecommunications
D) Decreased internet usage
Answer: C) E-publishing, desktop production, and telecommunications

872. What is one of the key advantages of resource sharing in libraries?
A) It increases the workload for library staff
B) It eliminates the need for staff training
C) It allows libraries to reduce costs and improve efficiency
D) It restricts access to certain types of documents
Answer: C) It allows libraries to reduce costs and improve efficiency

873. Which aspect of library services is becoming increasingly important due to user demands?
A) Routine technical procedures
B) Customized services and interaction with users
C) Reducing the number of available documents
D) Standardized user experiences
Answer: B) Customized services and interaction with users

874. What is the primary focus of library cooperation as it developed over time?
A) Increasing the number of libraries
B) Satisfying each other's needs and improving information availability
C) Standardizing library management practices
D) Reducing the costs of library operations
Answer: B) Satisfying each other's needs and improving information availability

875. Which organization was established in 1895 by Paul Otlet and Henri La Fontaine to compile a world index of published information?
A) UNESCO
B) IFLA
C) FID
D) UNISIST
Answer: C) FID

876. What tool was developed as a result of the efforts of FID to represent published information?
A) MARC
B) UDC (Universal Decimal Classification)
C) DDC (Dewey Decimal Classification)
D) RDA (Resource Description and Access)

Answer: B) UDC (Universal Decimal Classification)

877. Which of the following programs is NOT associated with IFLA's efforts in library cooperation?
A) Universal Bibliographic Control (UBC)
B) Universal Availability of Publications (UAP)
C) International Standard Serial Number (ISSN)
D) International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA)
Answer: C) International Standard Serial Number (ISSN)

878. What is the purpose of UNISIST?
A) To develop new library software
B) To provide processed information in science and technology
C) To publish bibliographies
D) To establish local libraries
Answer: B) To provide processed information in science and technology

879. Which type of services began providing abstracts of literature on an international scale as a result of cooperation among institutions?
A) Cataloging services
B) Indexing and abstracting services
C) Digital library services
D) Reference services
Answer: B) Indexing and abstracting services

880. Which of the following is an example of an abstracting service that provides international coverage?
A) Library of Congress Catalog
B) Chemical Abstracts
C) World Cat
D) Koha
Answer: B) Chemical Abstracts

881. What do INIS and AGRIS databases rely on for their inputs?
A) Commercial publishers only
B) National centers in different countries
C) Local libraries in urban areas
D) Online user submissions
Answer: B) National centers in different countries

882. What was ADONIS?
A) An indexing service for academic publications
B) A Document Delivery System involving several major publishers
C) A library management software
D) An international library consortium
Answer: B) A Document Delivery System involving several major publishers

883. Which publishers were part of the ADONIS Document Delivery System?
A) Springer Verlag, Elsevier, Blackwell Scientific, and Academic Press
B) Taylor & Francis, Wiley-Blackwell, and Sage Publications
C) Routledge, Emerald, and McGraw-Hill
D) MIT Press, Oxford University Press, and Cambridge University Press
Answer: A) Springer Verlag, Elsevier, Blackwell Scientific, and Academic Press

884. What role did BLDSC play in the ADONIS project?
A) It established the international standards for bibliographic control
B) It developed the software for retrieving information
C) It provided financial support for the project
D) It coordinated the participating publishers
Answer: B) It developed the software for retrieving information

UNIT 13

INFLIBNET: Information and library network

885. When was the Information and Library Network (INFLIBNET) program initiated by the UGC?
A) 1988
B) 1991
C) 1996
D) 2000
Answer: B) 1991

886. Where is the INFLIBNET Center located?
A) New Delhi
B) Mumbai
C) Ahmedabad
D) Bangalore
Answer: C) Ahmedabad

887. What was the primary reason for the establishment of the INFLIBNET program?
A) To increase the number of libraries in India
B) To study the impact of technology on library services
C) To address rising prices of information services and scarcity of space in libraries
D) To promote digital literacy among students
Answer: C) To address rising prices of information services and scarcity of space in libraries

888. In which year did the INFLIBNET Center become independent?
A) 1991
B) 1994
C) 1996
D) 1999
Answer: C) 1996

889. Which historical figure played a key role in emphasizing the development of scientific temper, leading to the establishment of library networks in India?
A) Mahatma Gandhi
B) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
C) Pt. J.L. Nehru
D) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
Answer: C) Pt. J.L. Nehru

890. Which of the following library networks in India was initiated by the UGC?
A) DELNET
B) ADINET
C) CALIBNET
D) INFLIBNET
Answer: D) INFLIBNET

891. What is the main objective of the INFLIBNET program?
A) To modernize library architecture
B) To link libraries of universities, colleges, and research institutes through computer networks
C) To standardize library cataloging practices across India
D) To promote the publication of scholarly journals
Answer: B) To link libraries of universities, colleges, and research institutes through computer networks

892. How does INFLIBNET aim to avoid unnecessary duplication of resources?
A) By establishing a central library for all universities
B) By sharing costly journals and indexing services among libraries
C) By limiting the number of libraries in a region
D) By promoting individual subscriptions to journals
Answer: B) By sharing costly journals and indexing services among libraries

893. What technological emphasis does INFLIBNET promote for achieving its objectives?
A) Use of traditional cataloging methods
B) Adoption of manual record-keeping systems
C) Utilization of computers, communication, and modern network technologies
D) Development of printed resources
Answer: C) Utilization of computers, communication, and modern network technologies

894. What is one of the expected outcomes of the INFLIBNET program?
A) Increased budgets for individual libraries
B) Modernization of libraries, especially college and university libraries
C) Elimination of all physical libraries
D) Reduction in the number of academic publications
Answer: B) Modernization of libraries, especially college and university libraries

895. What is the main endeavor of INFLIBNET regarding university libraries in India?
A) To replace them with digital libraries
B) To connect them through a high-speed data network for better resource utilization
C) To limit access to information resources
D) To enforce strict borrowing policies
Answer: B) To connect them through a high-speed data network for better resource utilization

896. What is the title of the document that details the INFLIBNET blueprint of the program?
A) "National Library Development Report"
B) "Development of an Information and Library Network: Report of the Inter Agency Working

Group, UGC, 1988"
C) "UGC Guidelines for Library Networks"
D) "Blue Document of Library Networking"
Answer: B) "Development of an Information and Library Network: Report of the Inter Agency Working Group, UGC, 1988"

897. What is the commonly used name for the INFLIBNET project report?
A) Green Document
B) Red Document
C) Blue Document
D) Yellow Document
Answer: C) Blue Document

898. What is one of the main objectives of the INFLIBNET program?
A) To eliminate physical libraries in India
B) To interconnect university and academic libraries through a national network
C) To promote only digital libraries
D) To restrict access to academic resources
Answer: B) To interconnect university and academic libraries through a national network

899. How does INFLIBNET aim to improve access to document collections in libraries?
A) By creating online union catalogues of various materials
B) By limiting the types of documents available
C) By promoting physical visits to libraries
D) By centralizing all library collections in one location
Answer: A) By creating online union catalogues of various materials

900. What type of databases does INFLIBNET particularly emphasize for better access?
A) Commercial databases only
B) International databases
C) Indigenously created bibliographic and factual numeric databases
D) Non-academic databases
Answer: C) Indigenously created bibliographic and factual numeric databases

901. Which of the following services is provided by INFLIBNET to enhance information access?
A) Document delivery service
B) Physical document retrieval
C) Document destruction service
D) None of the above
Answer: A) Document delivery service

902. What does INFLIBNET aim to optimize through the development of a conducive environment?
A) Information resource utilization
B) Physical library space
C) Library staff recruitment
D) Number of publications
Answer: A) Information resource utilization

903. What is one of the methods promoted by INFLIBNET to facilitate scientific communication?
A) Manual record-keeping
B) Electronic mail and video conferencing
C) In-person meetings only
D) Restricted communication channels
Answer: B) Electronic mail and video conferencing

904. How does INFLIBNET intend to support weaker resource centers?
A) By eliminating competition among libraries
B) By pooling resources through cooperation among libraries and information centers
C) By providing funding only to major libraries
D) By standardizing all library operations without cooperation
Answer: B) By pooling resources through cooperation among libraries and information centers

905. What is one of the major objectives outlined in the Memorandum of Association for INFLIBNET?
A) To establish physical libraries in every district
B) To promote and establish communication facilities for improved information transfer and access
C) To limit the use of technology in libraries
D) To reduce the number of academic institutions in the country
Answer: B) To promote and establish communication facilities for improved information transfer and access

906. What does SOUL stand for in the context of INFLIBNET?
A) Software for Universal Libraries
B) Software for University Libraries

C) Systematic Operations for University Libraries
D) Software for Online University Libraries
Answer: B) Software for University Libraries

907. What type of operations does SOUL software automate for libraries?
A) Financial operations
B) Housekeeping operations
C) Marketing operations
D) Student admissions
Answer: B) Housekeeping operations

908. On which platform does SOUL software operate?
A) Linux
B) Unix
C) Windows
D) MacOS
Answer: C) Windows

909. Which database management system does SOUL use as its back-end tool?
A) MySQL
B) Oracle
C) MS SQL Server
D) PostgreSQL
Answer: C) MS SQL Server

910. How many installations of SOUL software have been completed in libraries to date?
A) 200
B) 350
C) 450
D) 500
Answer: C) 450

911. What are the six modules included in the SOUL software?
A) Acquisition, Cataloging, Circulation, OPAC, Serials Control, and Administration
B) Acquisition, Cataloging, Circulation, Search, User Management, and Reports
C) Acquisition, Metadata, User Management, OPAC, Serial Management, and Archives
D) Acquisition, Cataloging, Circulation, Reference, Digital Asset Management, and Reporting
Answer: A) Acquisition, Cataloging, Circulation, OPAC, Serials Control, and Administration

912. What feature of SOUL software allows multiple university libraries to collaborate?
A) Cloud-based storage
B) Network feature
C) Local server access
D) Manual data entry
Answer: B) Network feature

913. Which international standards does SOUL support?
A) HTML, CSS, XML
B) MARC-21, CCF, AACR-2R, ISO-2709
C) RDA, Dublin Core, ONIX
D) ISO-9001, ISO-14001, ISO-27001
Answer: B) MARC-21, CCF, AACR-2R, ISO-2709

914. Where has INFLIBNET established service centers for SOUL?
A) Only in northern states of India
B) In all major states of India
C) In five specific states: Mumbai, Patiala, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, and Bangalore
D) Only in metropolitan cities
Answer: C) In five specific states: Mumbai, Patiala, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, and Bangalore

915. What type of publications does INFLIBNET Centre produce?
A) Fiction books
B) Caliber Proceedings, Union Catalogues, User Manuals, and Newsletters
C) Scientific journals
D) Magazines and newspapers
Answer: B) Caliber Proceedings, Union Catalogues, User Manuals, and Newsletters

916. What is one of the utilities developed by INFLIBNET that can be accessed by universities?
A) Financial accounting software
B) Utility for searching data from union databases (OPAC)
C) Social media management software
D) Student enrollment software
Answer: B) Utility for searching data from union databases (OPAC)

917. Since when has the INFLIBNET Newsletter been published?
A) 1990
B) 1995
C) 2000

D) 2005
Answer: B) 1995

918. How can the Caliber Proceedings and Newsletters be accessed?
A) Only in print format
B) On request only
C) Online full text
D) By subscription only
Answer: C) Online full text

919. What is the main purpose of the Document Delivery Service (DDS) initiated by INFLIBNET?
A) To increase subscription costs for libraries
B) To overcome resource shortages due to high information costs and shrinking budgets
C) To provide free books to all members of the public
D) To enhance library architecture
Answer: B) To overcome resource shortages due to high information costs and shrinking budgets

920. Which libraries serve as Document Delivery Centers (DDC) for INFLIBNET's DDS?
A) Only IIT libraries
B) BHU, University of Hyderabad, IIS, JNU, Punjab University, and TISS
C) All university libraries in India
D) National libraries only
Answer: B) BHU, University of Hyderabad, IIS, JNU, Punjab University, and TISS

921. Who is eligible to avail the Document Delivery Service?
A) Anyone from the general public
B) Only students
C) Anyone associated with learned institutions, with priority for INFLIBNET Member Institutions
D) Only faculty members
Answer: C) Anyone associated with learned institutions, with priority for INFLIBNET Member Institutions

922. Through which means can requests for documents be made in the DDS?
A) Only via telephone
B) E-mail, fax, telephone, post, or in person
C) Only through an online form
D) Only by mail
Answer: B) E-mail, fax, telephone, post, or in person

923. What types of materials can be requested through the Document Delivery Service?
A) Only books
B) Journal articles, conference proceedings, or any academic and research material
C) Only research papers
D) Only historical documents
Answer: B) Journal articles, conference proceedings, or any academic and research material

924. How can the delivery of requested documents be made?
A) Only through email
B) By e-mail, fax, speed post, normal post, or by hand
C) Only by hand delivery
D) Only by courier
Answer: B) By e-mail, fax, speed post, normal post, or by hand

925. What is the Union Database of Current Serials?
A) A database for tracking book sales
B) A database developed to inform users about the availability of materials in DDC
C) A database for loan management
D) A personal database for each library
Answer: B) A database developed to inform users about the availability of materials in DDC

926. What are the two types of bibliographic databases developed by INFLIBNET?
A) Only research project databases
B) Bibliographic and non-bibliographic databases
C) Only bibliographic databases
D) Statistical and bibliographic databases
Answer: B) Bibliographic and non-bibliographic databases

927. What does the bibliographic information service of INFLIBNET provide?
A) Only physical books
B) Online and offline databases, including CD-ROM databases
C) Only journal articles
D) Library architecture plans

Answer: B) Online and offline databases, including CD-ROM databases

928. How many bibliographic databases has INFLIBNET developed?
A) Three
B) Five
C) Eight
D) Ten
Answer: B) Five

929. What is the purpose of the SEWAK software developed by INFLIBNET?
A) To print documents
B) To receive queries from users and send replies, searching databases on their behalf
C) To manage library finances
D) To design library layouts
Answer: B) To receive queries from users and send replies, searching databases on their behalf

930. How does SEWAK software benefit users?
A) By increasing costs
B) By reducing time and money spent by users
C) By providing unlimited free access to all resources
D) By only offering offline services
Answer: B) By reducing time and money spent by users

931. What is the purpose of the CD-ROM databases provided by INFLIBNET Centre?
A) To provide free access to physical books
B) To offer bibliographic information services to researchers and academics
C) To sell bibliographic databases at a high cost
D) To provide library architecture plans
Answer: B) To offer bibliographic information services to researchers and academics

932. How can users receive search outputs from the CD-ROM databases?
A) Only in printed format
B) In floppy disks or through e-mail
C) Only via telephone
D) By personal delivery only
Answer: B) In floppy disks or through e-mail

933. What types of subjects do the CD-ROM databases cover?
A) Only social sciences
B) A variety of subjects, including social and behavioral sciences, humanities, and economics
C) Only technical subjects
D) Only historical topics
Answer: B) A variety of subjects, including social and behavioral sciences, humanities, and economics

934. What does COPSAT stand for?
A) Current Operations of Periodicals in Science and Technology
B) Contents of Periodicals in Science and Technology
C) Current Overview of Publications in Science and Technology
D) Catalog of Periodicals in Science and Technology
Answer: B) Contents of Periodicals in Science and Technology

935. In collaboration with which institution does INFLIBNET provide the COPSAT service?
A) Indian Institute of Technology
B) Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore
C) National University of Singapore
D) National Science Foundation
Answer: B) Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore

936. How many top-ranking journals does COPSAT cover in the field of Science and Technology?
A) 2000
B) 4000
C) 5000
D) 6000
Answer: B) 4000

937. What additional service does COPSAT provide besides journal contents?
A) Author interviews
B) Author abstracts
C) Book recommendations
D) Historical data analysis
Answer: B) Author abstracts

938. What is the OCLC First Search service primarily used for?
A) Archiving physical books
B) Online bibliographic service covering over 85 databases
C) Selling bibliographic data

D) Providing physical copies of journal articles
Answer: B) Online bibliographic service covering over 85 databases

939. Which services are offered by OCLC First Search?
A) Only full-text access
B) Online full text, document delivery, library holdings, and inter-library loan (ILL) service
C) Only bibliographic records
D) Physical document delivery
Answer: B) Online full text, document delivery, library holdings, and inter-library loan (ILL) service

940. How does a user request access to OCLC First Search services through INFLIBNET?
A) By submitting a printed request
B) By sending a request to INFLIBNET, which then conducts the search and sends the results
C) By calling the OCLC office directly
D) By visiting the INFLIBNET office in person
Answer: B) By sending a request to INFLIBNET, which then conducts the search and sends the results

941. What does the shared cataloguing service provided by INFLIBNET enable?
A) Cataloguing of only physical books
B) Sharing of cataloguing information from other participant libraries
C) Exclusively online cataloguing
D) Complete automation of library operations
Answer: B) Sharing of cataloguing information from other participant libraries

942. What is the primary objective of the Union Catalogue service?
A) To create a physical library space
B) To provide a comprehensive catalogue of materials available in different libraries across the country
C) To replace all library catalogues
D) To provide exclusive access to digital resources
Answer: B) To provide a comprehensive catalogue of materials available in different libraries across the country

943. How does the Union Catalogue help a scientist searching for documents?
A) By providing only digital documents
B) By indicating the geographical proximity of libraries where documents are available
C) By restricting access to certain libraries
D) By offering photocopying services only
Answer: B) By indicating the geographical proximity of libraries where documents are available

944. What does OPAC stand for in the context of INFLIBNET services?
A) Online Public Access Catalogue
B) Organized Public Access Collection
C) Online Publication and Archive Catalog
D) Official Print Access Catalog
Answer: A) Online Public Access Catalogue

945. Which of the following formats is NOT mentioned for catalogue production by INFLIBNET?
A) Magnetic tapes
B) Optical (CD-ROM)
C) Digital e-books
D) Cards and books
Answer: C) Digital e-books

946. What is included in the book processing services offered by INFLIBNET?
A) Author interviews
B) Preparation of spine labels and book cataloguing
C) Printing of books
D) Marketing of library resources
Answer: B) Preparation of spine labels and book cataloguing

947. What manual has INFLIBNET prepared to address inconsistencies in data from member libraries?
A) INFLIBNET User Guide
B) INFLIBNET Standards and Guidelines for Data Capturing
C) INFLIBNET Technical Manual
D) INFLIBNET Data Management Handbook
Answer: B) INFLIBNET Standards and Guidelines for Data Capturing

948. What cataloguing standards does INFLIBNET recommend for member libraries?
A) ISO 9001, DDC, and LCSH
B) AACR-2R, DDC, and LCSH
C) MARC, AACR-2R, and APA

D) DDC, LCC, and MLA
Answer: B) AACR-2R, DDC, and LCSH

949. Which service allows users to access catalogue information at the individual library level?
A) Shared Cataloguing
B) Union Catalogue
C) OPAC
D) Document Delivery Service
Answer: C) OPAC

950. What is the significance of shared cataloguing for member libraries?
A) It increases the workload for each library.
B) It enables libraries to catalog new publications based on existing catalogues, thereby saving time and effort.
C) It limits access to library materials.
D) It requires all libraries to have the same collection.
Answer: B) It enables libraries to catalog new publications based on existing catalogues, thereby saving time and effort.

951. What is the primary responsibility of the National Library at Kolkata?
A) To publish all Indian books
B) To receive copies of all Indian publications in all languages
C) To create digital archives of Indian literature
D) To manage library science education in India
Answer: B) To receive copies of all Indian publications in all languages

952. What significant resource is maintained by the National Library at Kolkata?
A) Digital media library
B) National catalogue
C) International catalogue
D) Regional catalogues
Answer: B) National catalogue

953. Which organizations compile the Union Catalogues of Serials for different fields?
A) NASSDOC and INFLIBNET
B) NISCAIR and NASSDOC
C) INFLIBNET and NISSAT
D) NISCAIR and NISSAT
Answer: B) NISCAIR and NASSDOC

954. How can the Union Catalogue for scientific serials be accessed?
A) By visiting the NASSDOC office
B) Through SIRNET of NISCAIR
C) Via printed copies only
D) By email request to INFLIBNET
Answer: B) Through SIRNET of NISCAIR

955. What is the purpose of the indigenous databases created by NISSAT information centers?
A) To compile all global research
B) To maintain discipline-oriented information in specific fields
C) To digitize ancient manuscripts
D) To create social science databases only
Answer: B) To maintain discipline-oriented information in specific fields

956. Which of the following methods is NOT suggested for retrospective conversion of catalogues into machine-readable form?
A) Downloading standard bibliographic information from various databases
B) Manual data entry without any standard
C) Preparing data entry in standard form at various inputting centers
D) Using simple computer programs for data capturing
Answer: B) Manual data entry without any standard

957. What bibliographic standard is suggested by INFLIBNET for cataloguing rules?
A) MARC
B) AACR2
C) CCF
D) ISO 9001
Answer: B) AACR2

958. What is the Common Communication Format (CCF) used for?
A) Cataloguing library furniture
B) Bibliographic format specifications
C) Digitizing audio-visual materials
D) Creating user manuals for libraries
Answer: B) Bibliographic format specifications

959. What aspect does INFLIBNET emphasize for uniformity across the network?
A) Library architecture
B) Access points for catalogues and bibliographic databases
C) Color schemes for library websites

D) Funding sources for libraries
Answer: B) Access points for catalogues and bibliographic databases

960. What feature is suggested for the search language of the catalogue and bibliographic databases?
A) It should be complex and require expert knowledge.
B) It should support users at various levels, including invoice, intermediate, and expert.
C) It should only be menu-driven for novice users.
D) It should restrict access to experienced librarians only.
Answer: B) It should support users at various levels, including invoice, intermediate, and expert.

UNIT· 14

Library Networks and Consortia

961. According to Biswas and Dasgupta (2001), what does the term 'consortium' refer to?
A) A permanent association of companies
B) A temporary cooperation of a number of organizations for a common purpose
C) A type of library management software
D) A government agency for library funding
Answer: B) A temporary cooperation of a number of organizations for a common purpose

962. What is the main purpose of a library consortium?
A) To compete with other libraries
B) To restrict access to library resources
C) To share human and information resources for facilitating research and learning
D) To create a single library database
Answer: C) To share human and information resources for facilitating research and learning

963. Which of the following is NOT listed as a major consortium in India?
A) INDEST
B) UGC - INFONET
C) HELINET
D) LIBSYS
Answer: D) LIBSYS

964. What does INDEST stand for?
A) Indian National Digital Library in Science and Technology
B) Indian National Database for Engineering and Science Technology
C) Indian Network for Digital Engineering and Science Technologies
D) Indian National Data for Education in Science and Technology
Answer: A) Indian National Digital Library in Science and Technology

965. Which ministry established the INDEST consortium?
A) Ministry of Science and Technology
B) Ministry of Education
C) Ministry of Human Resource Development
D) Ministry of Information Technology
Answer: C) Ministry of Human Resource Development

966. What is one of the main objectives of the INDEST consortium?
A) To reduce subscription costs for libraries
B) To provide a common gateway to journal literature subscribed by member institutes
C) To promote only local libraries
D) To develop a unified cataloging system for libraries
Answer: B) To provide a common gateway to journal literature subscribed by member institutes

967. Where is the headquarters of the INDEST consortium located?
A) Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore
B) Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi
C) National Institute of Technology, Warangal
D) Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata
Answer: B) Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi

968. What benefit does the INDEST consortium provide to regional engineering colleges?
A) Exclusive access to IITs
B) Common access to databases and journals subscribed by IITs and IISc
C) Financial aid for library resources
D) Collaboration for building new libraries
Answer: B) Common access to databases and journals subscribed by IITs and IISc

969. How does the INDEST consortium support students and researchers?
A) By limiting their access to electronic resources
B) By sharing the collection of IITs and IISc
C) By creating new libraries
D) By focusing only on undergraduate studies
Answer: B) By sharing the collection of IITs and IISc

970. On what basis can consortia be formed according to the provided definitions?
A) Political affiliations
B) Local, regional, national, or international basis; functional or format basis; or subject basis
C) Size of the libraries
D) Type of library management software used
Answer: B) Local, regional, national, or international basis; functional or format basis; or subject basis

971. How many categories of institutions are there in the INDEST consortium?
A) One
B) Two
C) Three
D) Four
Answer: C) Three

972. Which of the following institutions is NOT a member of Category I in the INDEST consortium?
A) Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore
B) Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur
C) Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore
D) Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi
Answer: C) Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore

973. How many institutions are grouped in Category II of the INDEST consortium?
A) 8
B) 17
C) 20
D) 15
Answer: C) 20

974. Which institution is included in Category III of the INDEST consortium?
A) Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad
B) Indian Institute of Management, Lucknow
C) North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology, Itanagar
D) Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati
Answer: B) Indian Institute of Management, Lucknow

975. Which of the following statements is TRUE about the INDEST consortium?
A) It is limited to IITs only.
B) It only includes institutions from North India.
C) It invites AICTE-accredited and UGC-affiliated institutions to join.
D) Membership is restricted to only government institutions.
Answer: C) It invites AICTE-accredited and UGC-affiliated institutions to join.

976. What is the main benefit of joining the INDEST consortium for institutions?
A) Higher subscription rates
B) Access to a limited number of journals
C) Lower subscription rates and better terms with publishers
D) Exclusive membership to IITs only
Answer: C) Lower subscription rates and better terms with publishers

977. How many institutions from the list are included in Category I of the INDEST consortium?
A) 10
B) 8
C) 15
D) 20
Answer: B) 8

978. Which of the following institutions is NOT part of Category II of the INDEST consortium?
A) North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology
B) Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad
C) Tata Institute of Fundamental Research
D) Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology
Answer: C) Tata Institute of Fundamental Research

979. Which organization provided financial support to help more engineering colleges join the INDEST consortium?
A) AICTE
B) UGC
C) MHRD

D) NASSDOC
Answer: A) AICTE

980. Which institution is associated with Category III and focuses on management education?
A) Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore
B) Indian Institute of Management, Indore
C) Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur
D) Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology
Answer: B) Indian Institute of Management, Indore

981. When was the first meeting of the Forum for Resource Sharing in Astronomy/Astrophysics (FORSA) held?
A) July 29, 1981
B) July 23, 1981
C) June 29, 1981
D) August 23, 1981
Answer: B) July 23, 1981

982. Where was the first meeting of FORSA conducted?
A) Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore
B) Raman Research Institute, Bangalore
C) Tata Institute of Fundamental Research
D) National Centre for Radio Astrophysics
Answer: B) Raman Research Institute, Bangalore

983. What was one of the main objectives of the first FORSA meeting?
A) To establish new research centers
B) To obtain detailed information related to literature in Astronomy and Astrophysics
C) To increase membership fees
D) To organize conferences for physicists
Answer: B) To obtain detailed information related to literature in Astronomy and Astrophysics

984. Which of the following was NOT one of the proposed compilations discussed in the FORSA meeting?
A) Union Catalogue of Current Journals
B) Union Catalogue of Fiction Literature
C) Union Catalogue of Annuals and Irregular Publications
D) Union Catalogue of Theses
Answer: B) Union Catalogue of Fiction Literature

985. What is the purpose of the Union Catalogue of Current Journals?
A) To provide summaries of journals in Astronomy
B) To help know the availability of a particular journal at a glance
C) To store old journals for future reference
D) To categorize journals by subject matter
Answer: B) To help know the availability of a particular journal at a glance

986. What does the Recent Research in Astronomy and Astrophysics (RRIA) include?
A) Only published journal articles
B) Bibliographic information about preprints, papers sent for publication, and non-conventional publications
C) A list of popular astronomy books
D) Information about duplicate acquisitions
Answer: B) Bibliographic information about preprints, papers sent for publication, and non-conventional publications

987. How would the Union Catalogue of Theses be beneficial for FORSA members?
A) It would provide a list of new journals.
B) It would list duplicates available for acquisition.
C) It would provide information about theses held by member libraries.
D) It would include non-book sources only.
Answer: C) It would provide information about theses held by member libraries.

988. What kind of facilities would be listed under "Facilities with FORSA Libraries"?
A) Administrative offices
B) Gadgets available in each member library, such as photocopying machines and microfilm readers
C) Library staff qualifications
D) Research papers published by FORSA members
Answer: B) Gadgets available in each member library, such as photocopying machines and microfilm readers

989. What was to be prepared as part of FORSA Basic Information?
A) A financial report of FORSA libraries

B) A directory of FORSA libraries providing basic information for ready reference
C) A guide to astrophysics research methods
D) A list of recommended reading materials
Answer: B) A directory of FORSA libraries providing basic information for ready reference

990. The Union Catalogue of Duplicates serves the purpose of:
A) Listing rare books
B) Identifying duplicate materials for potential donation or gift among member libraries
C) Providing a comprehensive history of astronomy literature
D) Cataloging all library holdings
Answer: B) Identifying duplicate materials for potential donation or gift among member libraries

991. Which of the following is NOT a member library of FORSA?
A) Indian Institute of Astrophysics
B) Inter-University Centre for Astronomy and Astrophysics
C) Indian Space Research Organization
D) Tata Institute of Fundamental Research
Answer: C) Indian Space Research Organization

992. What type of requests is part of the activities carried out by FORSA members?
A) Book donation requests
B) Journal article requests
C) Library budget requests
D) Conference attendance requests
Answer: B) Journal article requests

993. Which of the following resources is included in FORSA's offerings?
A) 10 Chemistry journals
B) 23 Astronomy journals of Kluwer Publishers
C) 15 Physics journals
D) 30 Environmental Science journals
Answer: B) 23 Astronomy journals of Kluwer Publishers

994. What is the primary aim of the UGC-Infonet E-Journals Consortium?
A) To provide physical books to university libraries
B) To provide online access to electronic journals and databases for universities in India
C) To organize workshops for library staff
D) To collect data on library usage
Answer: B) To provide online access to electronic journals and databases for universities in India

995. Who announced the UGC-Infonet initiative?
A) Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi
B) Honorable Prime Minister of India, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee
C) The President of India
D) The Minister of Science and Technology
Answer: B) Honorable Prime Minister of India, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee

996. Which organization is the coordinating and monitoring agency for the UGC-Infonet Project?
A) INFLIBNET Centre
B) Indian Institute of Science
C) University of Delhi
D) All India Council for Technical Education
Answer: A) INFLIBNET Centre

997. What does ERNET India primarily provide?
A) Library books and journals
B) Internet access to the education and research community
C) Technical training for university staff
D) Software for library management
Answer: B) Internet access to the education and research community

998. Which feature of UGC-Infonet aims to support distance learning?
A) Integrated Satellite WAN
B) Comprehensive Network Management Systems
C) Broadband Multimedia and Video Channels
D) Scaleable Architecture
Answer: C) Broadband Multimedia and Video Channels

999. How will UGC-Infonet facilitate collaboration among educators?
A) By providing textbooks
B) By forming a medium for collaboration among teachers and students globally
C) By organizing national conferences

D) By limiting access to educational resources
Answer: B) By forming a medium for collaboration among teachers and students globally

1000. What does the UGC-Infonet aim to address in the higher education system?
A) Only library management issues
B) Teaching, learning, research, connectivity, and governance requirements
C) The aesthetics of university campuses
D) Recruitment of university staff
Answer: B) Teaching, learning, research, connectivity, and governance requirements

1001. How many scholarly and research journals does the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) subscribe to?
A) 1,000
B) 2,000
C) 4,000
D) 5,000
Answer: C) 4,000

1002. What is the annual cost incurred by CSIR for subscribing to journals?
A) Rs. 10 crores
B) Rs. 15 crores
C) Rs. 25 crores
D) Rs. 30 crores
Answer: C) Rs. 25 crores

1003. What was the main recommendation from the fifth meeting of the Heads of CSIR Laboratories & Information Centres?
A) To reduce the number of journals subscribed
B) To establish a Consortium for access to E-journals
C) To discontinue print journal subscriptions
D) To focus solely on domestic journals
Answer: B) To establish a Consortium for access to E-journals

1004. What is the purpose of the CSIR E-Journals Consortium?
A) To limit access to journals
B) To provide electronic access to world S&T literature
C) To promote printed materials only
D) To increase print subscriptions
Answer: B) To provide electronic access to world S&T literature

1005. Which of the following is NOT one of the objectives of the CSIR E-Journals Consortium?
A) Strengthening facilities for pooling and sharing information
B) Providing electronic access to world S&T literature
C) Reducing expenditure on information resources
D) Catalyzing the evolution of digital libraries
Answer: C) Reducing expenditure on information resources

1006. What kind of pricing strategies do publishers offer for electronic journals?
A) Free access
B) High rates for individual subscriptions
C) Consortia-friendly pricing strategies
D) Additional charges for digital formats
Answer: C) Consortia-friendly pricing strategies

1007. What was one of the findings of the Study Group's report regarding individual CSIR labs?
A) They do not require access to electronic resources.
B) They spend between Rs. 10 and Rs. 150 lakhs per annum on information resources.
C) They rely solely on print subscriptions.
D) They have adequate funding for all resources.
Answer: B) They spend between Rs. 10 and Rs. 150 lakhs per annum on information resources.

1008. Which of the following activities is NOT involved in carrying out the CSIR E-Journals Consortium project?
A) Training
B) Identification of vendors
C) Hosting in-person conferences
D) Signing of agreements
Answer: C) Hosting in-person conferences

1009. What kind of resources are considered a basic necessity for an R&D organization like CSIR?
A) Physical infrastructure
B) Informational resources
C) Recreational facilities
D) Administrative staff
Answer: B) Informational resources

1010. What does the term 'nucleate the culture of electronic access' refer to in the context of the CSIR E-Journals Consortium?
A) Encouraging traditional print access only
B) Promoting the use of electronic resources among CSIR staff
C) Discouraging online journal subscriptions
D) Focusing on the physical collection of books
Answer: B) Promoting the use of electronic resources among CSIR staff

1011. When was the HELINET Consortium launched by the Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences (RGUHS)?
A) 15th March 2000
B) 15th March 2001
C) 15th March 2002
D) 15th March 2003
Answer: D) 15th March 2003

1012. What is the primary focus of HELINET?
A) Engineering education
B) Health sciences
C) Business studies
D) Environmental science
Answer: B) Health sciences

1013. What was the main goal of the Illinois Digital Academic Library (IDAL) when it was inaugurated?
A) To reduce the number of academic libraries
B) To provide electronic resources to its members
C) To promote physical collections only
D) To establish a new library building
Answer: B) To provide electronic resources to its members

1014. In which year did IDAL start providing electronic resources to its members?
A) 1998
B) 1999
C) 2000
D) 2001
Answer: C) 2000

1015. What does KERIS stand for?
A) Korea Education & Research Information System
B) Korea Electronic Resource Information System
C) Korean Educational Research Information Society
D) Korea Educational Resource Integration System
Answer: A) Korea Education & Research Information System

1016. When was KERIS officially launched?
A) January 1998
B) April 1998
C) January 1999
D) April 1999
Answer: D) April 1999

1017. What does CONCERT stand for?
A) Consortium for Online Educational Resources
B) Core Network for Electronic Resources in Taiwan
C) Consortium on Core Electronic Resources in Taiwan
D) Collaborative Online Network for Education Resources
Answer: C) CONsortium on Core Electronic Resources in Taiwan

1018. In what year was CONCERT set up?
A) 1995
B) 1996
C) 1997
D) 1998
Answer: D) 1998

1019. What is the role of the Science and Technology Information Center (STIC) in relation to CONCERT?
A) To limit resource sharing
B) To serve as the coordinator for the consortium
C) To provide funding for libraries
D) To manage only print resources
Answer: B) To serve as the coordinator for the consortium

1020. What is the main benefit of the CONCERT initiative for its members?
A) Increased print collections
B) Group-purchase and resource sharing
C) Reduction in library staff
D) Focusing solely on traditional education
Answer: B) Group-purchase and resource sharing

1021. For what does CURL stand?
A) Consortium of University Research Libraries
B) Coalition of University Research Libraries
C) Consortium of University Resource Libraries
D) Collaborative Union of Research Libraries

Answer: A) Consortium of University Research Libraries

1022. Where is CURL primarily located?
A) North America
B) Asia
C) The British Isles
D) Australia
Answer: C) The British Isles

1023. What is one of the main goals of CURL?
A) To reduce the number of university libraries
B) To build the Distributed and Hybrid Research Library of the future
C) To focus solely on print resources
D) To centralize all library services in one location
Answer: B) To build the Distributed and Hybrid Research Library of the future

1024. What does ICOLC stand for?
A) International Coalition of Library Consortia
B) International Council of Library Consortia
C) International Coalition of Library Collectives
D) International Committee of Library Consortia
Answer: A) International Coalition of Library Consortia

1025. When did ICOLC first meet informally?
A) 1995
B) 1996
C) 1997
D) 1998
Answer: C) 1997

1026. What is the primary function of ICOLC?
A) To create individual libraries
B) To serve as a Consortium of Consortia
C) To limit resource sharing among libraries
D) To promote only digital resources
Answer: B) To serve as a Consortium of Consortia